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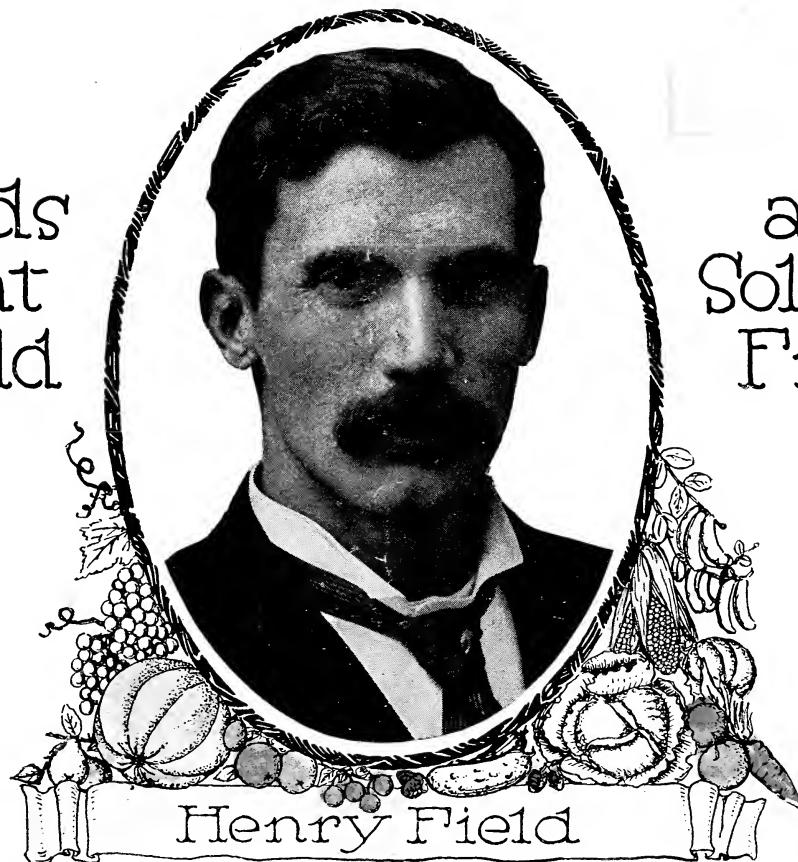
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Catalogó for 1921

"Seeds
that
Yield

are
Sold by
Field"



Henry Field Seed Co.
Shenandoah
Iowa

AN APOLOGY: This story below is old to the old customers, and I wish to apologize to them for printing it again, but it is new to the new customers and I am printing it for their benefit. You old customers can skip it or read it over again, just as you please. The new customer should read it, for nothing else will give so good an idea of what this business is like and why it grows as it does.

The Beginnings of a Seed Business

It is always interesting to look at a big business, know the inside history of it, reason for its being and how it started. My seed business ranks as one of the half dozen largest in the United States. I have customers at probably every postoffice in the country. I have a lovely big fire-proof building and about three hundred people working for me, and it all traces back to 50 cents worth of home-grown flower seeds which I put up and sold about forty years ago, when I was a boy five years old.



It all started from my mother reading the James Vick catalog to me; it was my dearest possession.

carried around until I wore it out. He also sent me a colored picture of gladiolas, the first I had ever seen. All the next summer I was saving seed every chance I got, but when fall came, to my sore disappointment, I could not find anyone who would buy them. Finally Aunt Martha Long, a kind hearted old lady, out of the goodness of her heart, gave me an order for fifty cents worth of flower seeds, and I think I must have worked several days making up by hand the little envelopes to put the seed in and getting them filled to my satisfaction. It may interest you to know that this old lady was until recently living at an advanced age in California and was still a customer of the Henry Field Seed Co.. At eight years old I embarked in the market garden business for myself, walking two miles to town with a basket on each arm. My father and I were in partnership on the deal and I got half the proceeds. The little old account book shows I cashed \$3.65 for my share. I was not in the business yet, but I was getting as near to it as I could. About this time I got a prize of a silver dollar from my Sunday school teacher for perfect attendance. I invested the whole thing in pansy seed and was going to get rich raising pansy plants to sell. After they were grown I was unable to sell any, as ours was a little country town with no market for



At eight years of age flowers. Every year I got more and I embarked in the garden business. My father was a live-stock farmer, but my tastes ran entirely to garden stuff



A kindhearted old lady gave me an order for 50¢ worth of seeds. My first order.

and flowers and fruit. He humored me in this and allowed me to have practically a free hand at my kind of farming and I worked up quite a little trade on strawberry plants and seed potatoes of improved varieties.

At fifteen I got my first experience in real seed business. At that time Livingston's Seed Company, then and now of Columbus, Ohio, had a branch house at Des Moines, Iowa, in charge of one of the sons, Josiah.

I went to Des Moines and worked for him. It was there I met the late A. W. Livingston, of tomato fame, a lovable old man, and I gained from him a bigger and better idea of the seed business than I had ever had up to that time. I worked for \$3.50 a week that winter and paid \$3.00 of it for board, but what I learned and the inspiration I gained, made it richly worth while.

Worked in a seed store at \$3.50 per week, but the inspiration I gained made it worth while.

I could not get into the seed business on my own account yet, however, as it kept me busy making a living, but all the time I was dreaming about how I would run a seed business if I got the chance, and it may interest you to know that the plans formulated at that time, now over thirty years ago, are the identical plans that have made the Henry Field Seed Company the great and prosperous firm it is, and are still the backbone of the business.

By the time I was twenty-one I was doing a big trucking and market-garden business on my own account, was married and settled down on a little truck-farm of my own (bought on long time). I had a big local trade in strawberry plants, and about this time I began to broaden out into a seed business in a small way. I raised seeds myself from choice strains developed in my market-garden business, and the neighbors kept coming to me for seeds. They noticed that I had pretty fair luck with gardening, and they wanted the "same seeds that I used," so I took to soliciting among my neighbors every winter, and I would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I was the



When I was twenty-one I was doing a big market business on my own little truck farm.

whole thing, from catalog to delivery wagon. I sold good dependable seeds at a reasonable price, and helped my customers in every way to make a success with them. Of course the business spread. It wasn't long before I was supplying half of the country, and getting mail orders from outside. I had to turn the front room of our little four-room house into an office, and the barn

into a seedhouse. Pretty soon I had to get out a catalog or price list. This was in 1899.

I took to soliciting orders among my neighbors every winter and would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I sold good dependable seed at a reasonable price and helped my customers in every way to make a success of them. It was a little four-page folder that I printed myself at nights on a hand-power printing press. I worked nights for two weeks or more getting out a few thousand of them. The next year I had a twelve-page catalog with pictures in it, but of course the business was as yet very small.

About 1902 I built my first seedhouse, a story and a half structure costing about \$500, and with my name in big letters across the front of it. Maybe you think I wasn't proud of it. It seemed a terrible venture to put that much money

WANTED:

50,000 Boys and Girls
In the Seed Business With Me



My first start in the Seed Business

I will furnish the seeds for your start and give you a good big share of the profits. I already have 30,000 successful Junior Seedsmen on my list and want 20,000 more. You know I started in business for myself selling seeds when I was probably younger than you are now. You have read about it in the catalog. But I didn't get very far at that time, for I had very few seeds to sell and no money to buy more with, and no one to start me in business. I wish I could have had the chance you now have. I would have got a good start in the seed business about ten years earlier than I did.

NOW HERE'S WHAT I'M GETTING AT

We are offering this year the best and most popular seed collections we have ever put out. It is just what everyone wants. *A whole garden for 35c.* It's a dandy, and good enough for anyone's garden, too. People will plant more garden this season than ever before, and every one of them will gladly buy a bargain like this. Now, what I want you to do is to sell these seed collections to your friends and neighbors. All you need to do is to fill out the application blank below and return it to me and I will send you ten of these collections; then after you have remitted for them I will gladly send you some more if you can use them. A great many of the Junior Seedsman sold as high as ten or twelve sets last season and there is no reason on earth why you shouldn't do equally as well if you get an early start. I know you are honest, and I am willing to trust you, and then when you have sold the collections we will divide the profits. How does that suit you?

HENRY FIELD.

Junior War Garden Seed Collection

As usual, we are offering our *Junior War Garden Seed Collection* again this year. We have had an enormous demand for it ever since we introduced it 3 years ago, and the demand grows as people realize its excellent value and how nearly it fills the wants of small gardeners. This collection is going to be better this year than ever. The reason we offer this big collection for such a price is simply to get new customers acquainted with our seeds and allow us to get acquainted with new customers. The price is so low everyone will buy. *Think of it! 10 packages for 35c.*

And we are going to make the quality so good that it will be a living and growing advertisement for us all summer. The seed is all new crop, tested and vigorous—the kind you always get from us.

Henry Field Seed Co.

Shenandoah, Iowa

Please send me at once by parcel post the 10 collections of seed. I will do my best to sell them at 35c each, and if I do not sell them, will return them to you in good order. When they are sold, I will divide the money, keeping for my share one-third in money, or one of the premiums and will turn the other two-thirds over to you.

Name _____

Street, R. F. D., or Box No. _____

Age _____

P. O. _____

State _____

Have you ever sold our seeds? _____

(Have your father, mother or guardian fill out this part)

To Parent or Guardian: Please write your name here so I will know that the boys and girls are consulting with you as they should, and that you understand the deal between me and the boy and girl.

HERE'S MY PROPOSITION

1. Fill out the coupon below and send it to me and I will send you at once by parcel post 10 of the 35c collections for you to sell. You need not send the money till they are all sold, but if you do not sell them within a month, you are to return them.

2. When you have sold ten collections you get one-third the total for your share, either in cash or one of the premiums. By buying these premiums in big quantities and getting the manufacturers interested in my plan for starting boys and girls in business, I have made your one-third cover the wholesale cost of each one.

3. You send me the \$3.50 you receive for the 10 collections and tell me which premium you want, and I will send it to you at once by parcel post, except in the case of some expensive premium requiring a little more work.

4. If you would rather have your share in cash, keep out your third and send the rest to me. I trust you to do the dividing.

5. In case you cannot sell the 10, sell all you can, return the rest by mail, keep one-third of the money and remit the rest.

6. The collections must all be sold at the same price, 35c. We believe in one price to everyone. It's the only way.

OUR PREMIUMS

The premiums we offer you this season are better than ever before and we have a larger variety for you to select from. The market conditions have made premium buying very hard but we have made a nation wide search for suitable goods and I really believe you will have a hard time deciding which one you want, for no doubt you will want them all.

Every premium is fully guaranteed to be just as represented, and we are able to offer them for your share simply because we buy in enormous quantities direct from the factory. The stock we carry on hand is worth thousands of dollars.

Here's some of the premiums our new illustrated premium list will contain this season: *Premo Jr., Model B. Camera, King 500 shot Air Rifle, Pocket Watches, Gold Lavallieres, Dolls, Teddy Bears, Pocket Knife Tool Kits, Roller Skates, Books, Rings, Fountain Pens, Wrist Watches, Sweater Coats, Phonographs, Manicure Sets, etc.*

The premium list has a beautiful colored cover and a copy showing our complete line of premiums will be sent with your seeds. Send in your application today and get an early start. Don't wait until some other Junior Seedsman has supplied your neighborhood.

A Whole Garden for 35 Cents

For Either Town, City or Country

And of course we are putting in some flowers, for a garden isn't right unless it has flowers. Here's the list:

Vegetables: Cabbage, Radishes, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Beets, Muskmelons, Onions, Cucumbers.

Flowers: Asters and Sweet Peas.

One package each of the above varieties, 10 in all, for 35c. Can you beat it? Think what a fine garden for a boy or girl! We can't change the listed assortment as we can make this low price only by putting up the collection in enormous amounts a long way ahead. If you want other things you can order from regular list in catalog. Remember, these are no little skimpy sample packets, but real size-enough garden size, and good tested seed of the very best varieties.

Fill out this application. Send it to us.

Send no money with this

Date _____

Name _____

Request for Special Quotations

Let Us Figure Your Wants.

Please Do Not Write in Space Above

I know we can do you some good on anything you may want in the seed line, for we have the quality and will make the price right. The only way for you to find out about this is by asking. So I am putting this sheet in here for your convenience. It will cost you nothing but a stamp to find out just what it will cost you for what you want, delivered to you. This will not obligate you in any way to buy. I will tell you the exact lowest wholesale price on each item you want, what the freight or express will cost and which will be the best way to send it. Then you can do exactly as you please about ordering. I want to know what you want. You want to know what it will cost. All right, I'll put my time against yours and we'll both get some information. And if we can trade, we will probably both make some money. No object in trading unless we do. Write here the amounts and names of seeds you want prices on. (This is not an order, simply an inquiry for prices.)

To HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa. Date_

I would like to have you quote me your lowest wholesale price on the seeds listed below. Also tell whether it would be best to have them shipped by freight, express, or parcel post, and about what the charges will be. Or quote prices delivered here, all charges prepaid.

Please fill out plainly the blanks below.

Name _____

Freight or Express Office

P. O. --

What Railroad is it on? -

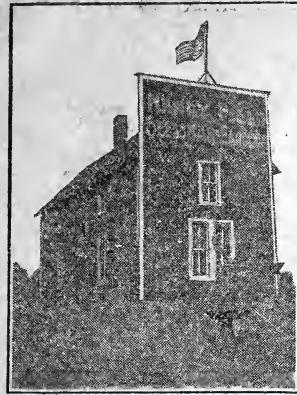
County _____ State _____ If more than one R. R. or Express, which do you prefer?

R. F. D., St., or Box No.

Don't Use This Sheet for Family Garden Lists On all small seeds, bulbs, etc., the catalog prices stand unchanged. We never quote any different prices on them. But on field seeds, clover, etc., and on implements and large amounts of garden seeds, plants, etc., prices vary and we prefer to quote special prices on seed corn, etc., and large lots of garden seeds, plants, etc. **HENRY FIELD SEED CO.**

Vary and we prefer to quote
HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

There is an interesting proposition
for the boys and girls on the
other side of this sheet. Look for it.



My First Seed House in 1902

into a business, and the building was really bigger than it seemed I would ever need, but I had the nerve to go ahead with it. Here is a photograph of it.

Well, we had to build an addition to that building every year. By 1907 we had built on every side of it and there was no room to build any farther. In 1903 we had put out our first catalog. It was thirty-two pages, nicely printed, and with a colored cover. About that time, possib'y the next year, I started the crusade for selling seed corn in the ear instead of shelled. The seed trade laughed at me, then growled at me. They said I was unsettling the whole seed business, but my customers liked it, and they simply swamped me with seed-corn business. Practically every seedsman in the United States now offers ear seed corn. Then along about 1906 I commenced grading my shelled seed corn so it would run in an edge drop planter. This was the first attempt any seedsman ever made to do such a thing. They all do it now—they have to.

At this time the business has been growing and expanding until it had entirely outgrown our facilities, so in 1907 some of my friends told me I ought to incorporate the business and let them help me. They offered to go in with me and help put the business in shape so that we could take care of the customers in the right manner, so we organized the **Henry Field Seed Company** with \$75,000 capital, and put up a fine, big fire-proof seed house near the track where we could load and unload the cars right at our own platform. On the next page is a picture of the building just as it looks, but it does not show the seed corn annex, which is a building about the same size, but not so tall, on the other side of the main building in the picture.

And we are still growing. Our increase last year was over 50 per cent. At the time this is written, our increase this year so far is above 80 per cent over last year.

We have beautiful grounds around the buildings, all planted to flowers, and trial ground, and such as that. The seed growing is on farms further out, except small particular lots which I have here on the home grounds, where they can be right under my eye. We have a splendid printing office right in the building, where we can do all our own printing.

HENRY FIELD
Seedsman
Pres. and Gen.
Mgr.
**Henry Field Seed
Company**

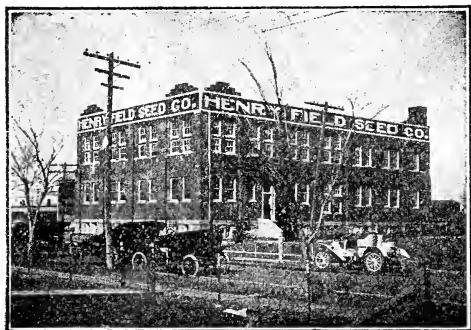
In a busy time we have about 400 people working in the different departments. We furnish over two-thirds of the postal business of this town, and have the largest payroll in the place. We have probably the finest collection of peonies in the world, over 300 named varieties, many of them very rare. We have a collection of gladiolas which flower lovers have come hundreds of miles to see when they are in bloom. We have built up the grade of seed corn around Shenandoah until Page county is known for the excellence of the seed grown here, and it all traces back to the five-year-old boy studying Vick's catalog and making a sale of 50c worth of flower seed. Every customer recommends me to two or three others. Of course, we furnish over two-thirds of I have advertised, and sent the postal business of this town out nice catalogs and all that; but back of it all is the fact that I have delivered the goods. All the good advertising

in the world wouldn't do a bit of good if I didn't back it up with value received. I know that as well as you do. The advertising is simply my show-window to attract customers. After they come once, it is up to me to keep them coming, and I really believe that four-fifths of our new business comes not from advertising, but from personal recommendation of satisfied customers.

Henry Field.

P. S. I want your help to make the business bigger yet. Speak a good word for me to that neighbor of yours and hand him your catalog. I will gladly send you another.

H. F.



Our Big, New, Fire-proof Building, Built in 1907

The Business As It Is

This story was written and printed several years ago, but there is nothing special to be added to it to bring it down to date. We are going on just the same as ever, and following out the same policies that we have stuck to from the start. We are not getting rich, but we are getting three meals a day, and a fair amount of clothes, and a place to live, and that's about all any one is getting. The business is flourishing like a green bay tree. We have three more buildings now, have a big print shop, where we print this catalog and Seed Sense, and all other printed matter we use.

Last year's business was by far the largest ever. Here is the comparison by years showing the number of orders and the total sales each year for the past eight years.

1913	60,804	\$ 170,973.09
1914	82,628	241,486.13
1915	105,122	313,373.12
1916	133,652	412,912.29
1917	204,773	631,206.74
1918	218,063	1,115,962.14
1919	255,929	1,199,092.61
1920	265,535	1,555,127.50

Total payroll for the year was \$198,644.51, or an average of about \$3,900 per week. It was much more than this however during the busy time of early spring often going over \$11,000 for a single week's wages.

The largest number of people on the payroll at any one time was one week in March when it showed a total of 506 people on the job—208 men and 298 women and girls.

The postage bill for the year was \$99,320.84, which is more than the total postage account of many good sized cities, and is probably two or three times as much as the balance of Shenandoah all put together.

We all believe in the simple life, fair profits liberal dealings and a share of the profits to the workers. We pay bigger wages, give shorter hours, and have better working conditions, than most similar institutions. We give labor dividends and free life insurance and all such. And we are growing faster, have nicer customers and better suited ones than any seed house I know of. We believe any business attracts its own kind. I believe in keeping every one happy, comfortable, healthy and at work—our help, our customers, our neighbors, the family, and myself.



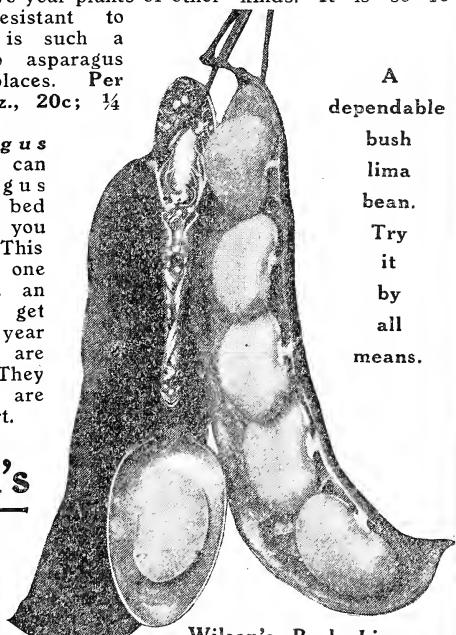


Bonvalette's Giant

All above per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 40c.

Bonvalette's Giant. A new variety and the best of all. It has the advantage of coming into bearing fully a year ahead of other kinds. Yearling plants of this sort are as large as two-year plants of other kinds. It is so remarkable resistant to rust, which is such a drawback to asparagus in many places. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 55c.

Asparagus Plants. You can cut asparagus from your bed next year if you use plants. This will save you one year, and is an ideal way to get started. One year old plants are really best. They cost less and are easier to start.



A
dependable
bush
lima
bean.
Try
it
by
all
means.

Wilson's

Bush

Lima

Wilson's Bush Lima

This new variety has clearly demonstrated during the past three years, since it was introduced, that it should have a permanent place among the bush limas. Its dependable-

Asparagus

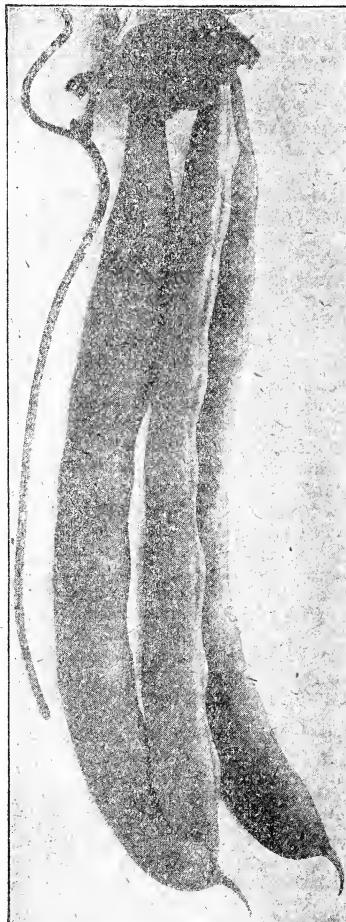
Most people hesitate to plant this most delicious vegetable because they imagine it is hard to grow, but this is a mistake. Plant the seed just like you would onion seed, in good rich soil, where you want it to stand or in a bed from which you can move the plants to the proper place after one year's growth. Keep it well hoed and weeded the first year. And after that you can mulch it and not weed it at all.

Columbian Mammoth White. A distinct variety having light green or white stalks. Very large and tender. It does not come entirely straight from seed but will come about 80 per cent white. **Conover's Colossal**—the standard sort. Large green stalks, early and tender. **Palmetto**—A standard large sort. Much grown in east.

ness for folks in this section or further north is its greatest recommendation. Burpee's Bush Lima is all right for the south but it very rarely produces a crop here. Wilson's Bush Lima is early, is a large lima, a good cropper and of just as high quality as any other large lima. The bush stands erect and grows a well filled pod. The bean is thicker through than the old-fashioned lima which is no great recommendation, but is preferred by many people. I don't know who Wilson is or where this bean was first grown. It is a cross between Burpee's Bush Lima and Fordhook Bush Lima, showing good blood. With this parentage and the showing it has made so far, it will without doubt be the coming large lima bean. My advice would be to plant liberally of lima beans. Plant for use during the growing season and to supply yourself with plenty of the dry beans for winter use.

Price Postpaid, Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 20c, lb 70c.

Green-Podded Bush Beans



Field's First Early is not very large. The quality is fine and the yield fair. It does well under ideal conditions.

Round Pod Valentine has been an old standby for years. You will make no mistake in planting this bean, as in quality, yield and earliness it will be satisfactory. I think it is the best in the Valentine class. Another is the **Black Valentine** with a round pod, some longer than Round Pod Valentine. It is early, yields well, and is a good market sort but has a strong string which some do not like.

Refugee or 1000 to 1 is a heavy yielding, round podded variety but late. It is a variety that is used by the canning factories.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod is also used for canning and is really a better bean for this purpose as it has no strings and is so tender.

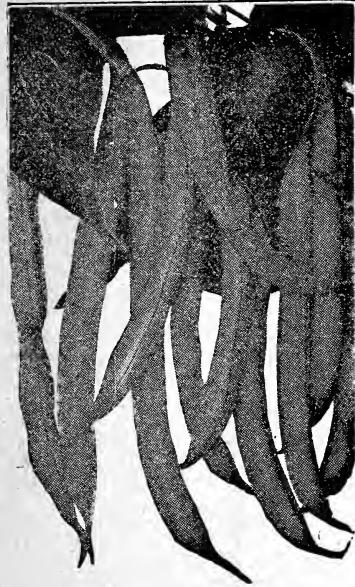
The general opinion is that the green-podded beans are richer in flavor than the others and slightly harder. To my mind the best of this kind is **Field's First Early**. It is early, has a big, broad, irregular shaped pod, is not very pretty but its high quality makes it very popular for home use. Another flat podded bean is **Early Six Weeks**. A long, straight pod, yields well, sells well, and carries well to market but the pod is inclined to be tough unless gathered early.

Among the round pod sorts **Stringless Green Pod** is the most popular with us. It is exceptionally tender. It is as near stringless as any bean grown. Even when the beans are well formed the pod is stringless. It is hardy, early, and yields well. Another with a name similar, is the **Giant Stringless Green Pod**.

The name, in a sense, is slightly misleading, as the bean is not very large. The quality is fine and

the yield fair. It does well under ideal conditions.

Bush Beans for Shelling



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod yields well under favorable conditions. It will in all probability be replaced in time by varieties better adapted to general conditions. **Fordhook's Bush Lima** is one of the best large seeded bush limas for the middle west.

The pod is large and very thick and the yield is dependable. It is early enough so that it has a chance to make good. It is related to Dreer's Bush Lima, but is superior. Dreer's Bush Lima will usually make a crop but the pod is rather small, although the quality is just as good as any.

The popular varieties for succotash are: **Dwarf Horticultural**, a round, speckled seed; the **Red Kidney**, a very large seeded sort; **White Kidney**, just like the Red Kidney except seed is white. These three are well known standard varieties that give good satisfaction.

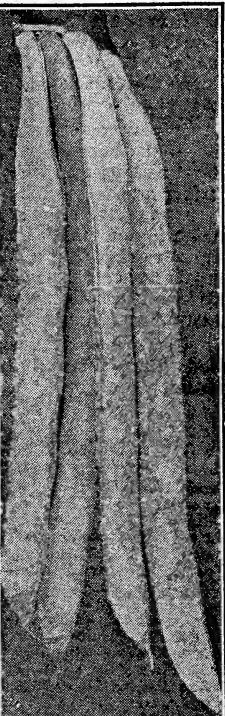
Yellow or Wax Podded

Bush Beans

I have always had a preference for the wax beans. I have imagined they tasted a little better than the green podded sorts, but I guess it was imagination only, for the color of the pod has very little, if anything, to do with the quality of the bean.

Among the best real early wax podded beans is the **New Stringless Yellow Pod**. It is a pretty bean. The pods are not very large but thick on the bush and the quality is fine. The pod is round and stringless.

Challenge Black Wax is an early good yielding variety, the pods resembling those of New Stringless Yellow Pod but larger, and the quality fully equal. It is an old standby that will not disappoint you. **Pencil Pod Black Wax** is similar



Sure Crop Wax

but not as dependable in yield, but the quality is fine.

Among the flat podded wax beans the **Golden Wax** is very popular. It is an old-time variety and this coupled with the name probably has something to do with its popularity, although the quality and yield could not be improved very much. It has a short, flat pod, and is among the earliest.

A really better bean in every way is **Wardwell's Kidney Wax**. It will come nearer making good under adverse conditions than any other variety. It is an early and a heavy yielder, has a showy pod which makes it very popular with the gardeners. It also resists rust remarkably well, which is quite a recommendation in some sections.

Davis' White Kidney Wax is a very showy variety and is largely grown for market and for the canning factories. It has a long, straight pod of a beautiful waxy color, white seed, and is a splendid yielder. I cannot say that the quality is equal to some but it is fair, anyway.

Of these flat podded beans, one of the best is **Perfection Wax**. In appearance and size it is similar to Wardwell's and Davis' White Kidney Wax. It is later, however, and does well. **Sure Crop Wax** a new variety, is preferred to it by many. It is of much better quality and some earlier. It has a long slender pod, very tender and brittle and stringless. It is a fine variety for canning.

Another one is the **Round Pod Kidney Wax**, which is an aristocrat among the bush beans. It is not an extreme early, but plenty early enough. It has a medium sized round pod, perfectly stringless, very tender and crisp. It is a fine bean for home use and the home market.

BEANS	Postpaid prices
Dwarf or Bush, Green Pod Snap.	Pkt. 1/4 lb 1 lb 3 lbs.
Black Valentine	5 15 45 1.25
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	7 15 45 1.25
Early Six Weeks	5 15 45 1.25
Field's First Early	10 18 60 1.50
Giant Stringless Green Pod	5 15 45 1.25
Refugee, or 1000 to 1	5 15 45 1.25
Round Pod Valentine	5 15 45 1.25

BEANS	Pkt. 1/4 lb 1 lb 3 lbs.
Dwarf or Bush, Wax or Yellow Pod	Pkt. 1/4 lb 1 lb 3 lbs.
Challenge Black Wax	5 15 45 1.25
Davis' White Kidney Wax	5 15 45 1.25
Golden Wax	5 15 45 1.25
New Stringless Yellow Pod	5 15 45 1.25
Perfection Wax	5 15 45 1.25
Round Pod Kidney Wax	10 18 60 1.50
Sure Crop Wax	10 18 60 1.50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	5 15 45 1.25
Pencil Pod Black Wax	5 15 45 1.25

BEANS	Pkt. 1/4 lb 1 lb 3 lbs.
Bush Varieties for Shell Beans	Pkt. 1/4 lb 1 lb 3 lbs.
Wilson's Bush Lima	10 20 70
Burpee's Bush Lima	5 15 45 1.25
Dreer's Bush Lima	5 15 45 1.25
Dwarf Horticultural	5 15 45 1.25
Fordhook Bush Lima	7 18 60 1.50
Henderson's Bush Lima	5 15 45 1.25
Red Kidney	5 10 35 .90
White Kidney	5 10 35 .90

Field Beans

Among the navies or soup beans, we offer the **White Wonder**, which grows an erect bush, yield heavy and I don't suppose among this class of beans there is a better variety.

Great Northern is another fine bean for winter use. It also yields abundantly and the quality is above the average. The dry bean of this variety is inclined to be flat and shaped like the Dutch Caseknife pole bean, but not as large. Is an early sort, very popular in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Tepary Beans. They look much like the navy beans except that they are more flattened in shape and slightly smaller. They swell more in cooking. It is estimated that two pounds of Teparies will make as large a dish of cooked beans as three pounds of navies. Their great value, however, is in their ability to grow and make a good crop in extremely dry weather, when practically all other crops would fail. If you have some friends or relatives in the dry country, it would be a fine thing to send them a start of these beans for trial. See next page for prices.

(Field Beans Continued)

Mexican Pinto. Extremely popular in the west, where it ranks almost equal with the Tepary in standing dry weather conditions. Best for winter use. High food value.



Fordhook
Bush Lima

Pole Lima Beans

One of the most reliable pole limas, at least for the middle west, is the *Extra Early Lima*. It is the old fashioned "Butter Bean." Henderson's Bush Lima is the bush form of the same thing and is also known by some as the "Butter Bean." The dry seed of both are exactly alike.

I know of nothing that will outyield this Extra Early Lima. The pods simply hang in clusters and bunches. The great point with this bean is that you are always sure of a crop. It bears a small white bean of good quality which for winter use is fine.

Among the large white limas, or true limas, is the *King of the Garden Lima*. For good value it has no equal except in limas in its own particular class. Sometimes it is a little late for this section and will not make a crop. If this is the case with you grow bush limas. Fordhook Bush Lima is a good early, large seeded variety and Wilson's Bush Lima is another.

Another similar to King Lima is *Seibert's Lima*. There is really not much difference in these two varieties, but as there is some call for Seibert's Lima we carry it. It is somewhat smaller than King Lima and I think some earlier.

Wax Podded Pole Beans

Kentucky Wonder Wax is a magnificent bean. Very long, broad pods of the highest quality. There is no pole bean that produces a more handsome pod than this one.

Golden Cluster Wax is a white-seeded variety which is a big advantage. Quality is fine. It is a popular pole bean.

Postpaid Prices on Field Beans

	Pkt.	1/4 lb	lb	3 lbs.
<i>White Wonder</i>	5	10	35	.90
<i>Tepary</i> , Dry weather navy bean	5	10	35	.90
<i>Great Northern</i>	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Mexican Pinto</i>	5	10	35	.90

Ask for wholesale prices for larger quantities.

Improved Missouri Wonder. Of the pole beans proper I like this variety best of all. It is a variety that originated near here, in Missouri, and I secured a start of seed from some of my customers there. It is enormously prolific and so hardy that it will often come up volunteer where the seed has lain out in the ground over winter. It will grow and bear in spite of any kind of weather, and will outyield any kind I have ever grown. Pods are light green, large and tender; stringless if picked when young.

Next to the Missouri Wonder I like the *Kentucky Wonder* best of all. It is an old variety, but hard to beat. It has a long, wrinkly pod, fat and tender, and good any time. Pods light green; bean is brown.

There is also a bean advertised as *White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder*, which we find to be the same as Burger's Stringless, but it is a good bean under either name. It is a very early and tender variety. Pods are rather small, round, straight and tender. Probably the earliest of all pole beans, and bears continuously. Absolutely stringless.

Among the white seeded varieties is the *White Creaseback*. It does better in the south than in the north, in fact is very popular down there. The seed being white it makes a good bean for winter.

It is not without its faults, however, and we do not recommend it strongly. In its place I would suggest White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder or Dutch Caseknife. The *Dutch Caseknife* has proved its worth and is one of the most popular white-seeded pole beans.

It bears a white kidney shaped bean, rather flat, and is one of the best for winter use. The pod is broad and flat, about as long and wide as a caseknife blade. It is an early variety and is good for either snap beans or shelling.

One of the old favorites is *Horticultural or Cranberry*, which is sometimes called, "Bird Egg." The bean is large and very rich flavor. It is rather late, but a heavy yielder and is better for "snaps" than for shelling. For a "corn hill" bean the *Cutshort* or *Cornhill* is more generally used than other varieties.

Grow your own vegetables and be independent of the food trust. Plan to live well. Anyone can with a good garden.

Pole Beans



Kentucky Wonder
Pole Beans

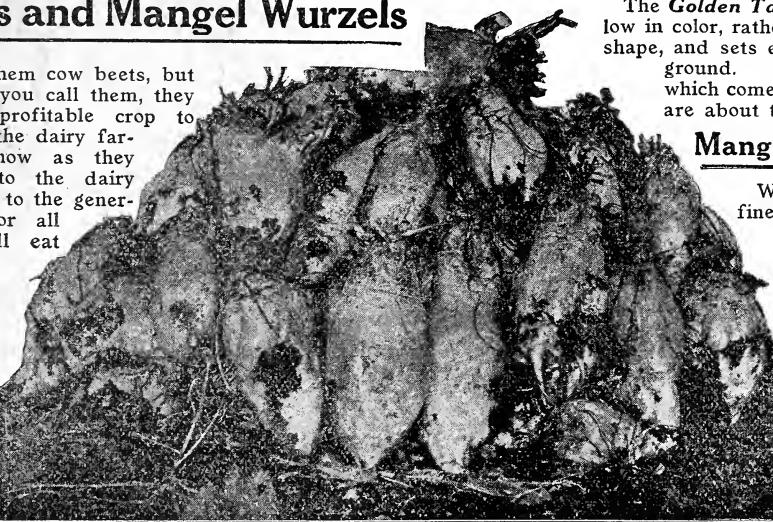
Postpaid Prices on Pole Beans

	Pkt.	1/4 lb	lb	3 lbs.
<i>Cutshort</i> or <i>Cornhill</i> . Short, straight pod, thrifty vine, late	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Dutch Case Knife</i> . Large-podded, white-seeded, prolific	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Horticultural</i> or <i>Cranberry</i> . Medium long pods; late	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Improved Missouri Wonder</i> . Early; heavy yielder, splendid quality	10	20	65	1.50
<i>Kentucky Wonder</i> . Long pod; early	7	15	50	1.35
<i>White Creaseback</i> . Small pod, late	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Lazy Wife</i> . Late, except in south	5	15	50	
<i>White Seeded Kentucky Wonder</i> . Medium large pod, fair yielder	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Wax Podded</i> .				
<i>Golden Cluster Wax</i> . Medium early	7	15	50	1.35
<i>Kentucky Wonder Wax</i> . Pods long and broad. Quality fine, early	7	15	50	1.35
<i>Extra Early Lima</i> . Small; yields enormously; earliest pole lima	5	15	45	1.25
<i>King Lima</i> . Large, high quality	5	15	45	1.25
<i>Seibert's Early Lima</i> . Earlier than King Lima; of high quality	5	15	45	1.25

Stock Beets and Mangel Wurzels

Some people call them cow beets, but then whatever name you call them, they are certainly a very profitable crop to grow, especially for the dairy farmer. Still, I don't know as they are more necessary to the dairy farmer than they are to the general stock farmer, for all kinds of stock will eat them readily. Hogs will now thrive on them pretty nearly as well as on alfalfa and sheep will just about live on them all winter. They yield enormously. I don't suppose you would believe me if I told you what they actually yield, but it is a fact that I took 12 tons of them off of a quarter of

an acre once. That, of course, is an extra heavy yield, but it is no trick at all to raise thirty tons per acre of them. They are not hard to grow at all. Plant the seed in April or the first of May in rows any convenient width. I have had them in rows 12 inches apart and from that on up to corn row width, and I got about the same yield per acre whichever way they were planted, for the wider apart I planted them, the larger they grew. They should be thinned out to about ten inches apart in the row. About room to get a hoe between plants. As they grow almost entirely above ground, they are very easily harvested. They should be left to stand until there is frost enough to kill the leaves, but before hard freezing, strip off the leaves, pick them up and haul them in. They can be stored in any ordinary cave, cellar or root house, just so they are safe from hard freezing, and fed all winter. Use about 12 lbs. of seed per acre. Seeds can be put in by hand, but a drill is better. The *Mammoth Long Red* is the best known of any. It is very large and tall, yields well and is easily handled. The *Giant Feeding Sugar* looks like a cross between the sugar beet and the stock beet, but grows well out of the ground like stock beets and yields well. It is white in color and quite rich, rather oval in shape. Stood third in yield for us, following *Sludstrup* and *Long Red*. There's really no great choice of varieties of these stock beets. They will any of them, yield enough, if given good soil and good care and there's not much difference in feeding value.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel

The *Golden Tankard* is deep yellow in color, rather a squared oval in shape, and sets entirely on top of the ground. The *Eckendorfers*, which come both yellow and red, are about the same way.

Mangels for Chickens

While mangels are fine for cattle, horses, pigs and sheep, they are just as good for chickens. Feed them either cooked or raw. Store them in a pit or cave so that they will keep fresh and feed them right along. Cut the mangels in chunks and let the chickens pick them to pieces. And for dairy cows there is nothing better. Denmark is

the greatest dairying country on earth and mangels are their chief feed. She cannot grow corn, so they grow root crops, mangels, carrots and turnips and the world is their market for butter and cheese, large quantities of it being imported into this country. Take a lesson from the Danish farmer.

Postpaid Prices on Stock Beets

	Oz	1/4	lb	lb	5 lbs	
<i>Giant Feeding Sugar</i> . Rich in protein and sugar; good size	7	25	75	3.50		
<i>Golden Tankard Mangel</i> . Medium size, easily harvested	7	25	75	3.50		
<i>Genuine Sugar Beet</i> , formerly Klein's Wanzleben	7	25	75	3.50		
<i>Mammoth Long Red Mangel</i> . Yields enormously, large and long	10	25	85	4.00		
<i>Giant Sludstrup</i> . Very high feeding value; yields heavy	10	25	85	4.00		

Table Beets

Rich soil is very important in growing beets if you want earliness and quality. For the first crop plant the seed early, as early as you can make garden. Later plantings can be made at intervals of three or four weeks. Use the beets while young. Do not allow them to stand until they are overgrown for they will be woody and of poor quality.

The varieties we list cover all types and will answer every purpose. The *Blood Turnip* is an old standard variety that has many friends. It is medium sized, with rounding top and a medium large tap root. Bright red flesh zoned with white. It is a good keeper and for winter use should be planted during the latter part of June.

Among the earlier varieties is *Eclipse* or *Extra Early Eclipse* which is probably one of the best for home use. It is round or slightly pointed in shape; early, quick growing and tender. It always sold well on the market for me. Planted late it is a good variety for winter use.

Crosby's Egyptian is another early variety, very tender, smooth, a small tap root and for early market is hard to beat. It has a rounding flat root, bright red flesh slightly zoned. This is an improvement on the old *Extra Early Flat Egyptian* which really is no earlier and much smaller. It is flat in shape, small tap and somewhat irregular in shape. Frankly, the name is what sells it, and my advice would be to take Crosby's instead.

Any of these varieties are all right for canning but some prefer a medium sized globe shaped beet for this purpose. If this is what you want, take *Crimson Globe* or *Detroit*

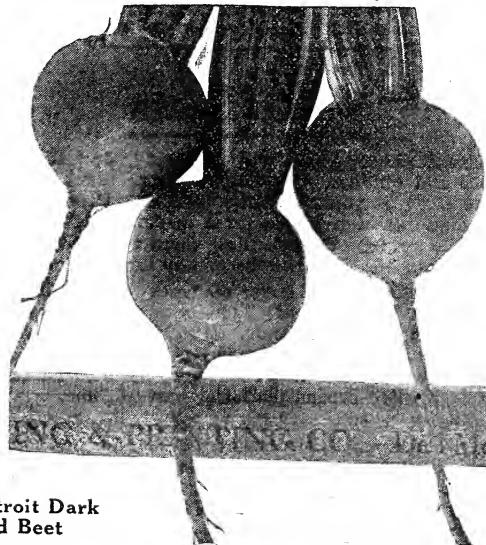
Dark Red. There is nothing prettier than either of these varieties canned whole when about half grown, and you will also find that there is nothing that will equal them in quality when put up in this way.

Crimson Globe is a bright red in color, slightly zoned, Detroit Dark Red is a very dark red, both inside and outside. Either of these varieties make a handsome beet for bunching for market. For both attractiveness and quality they are hard to beat.

Another good variety for winter use and for pickling is **Long Blood.** It is extremely dark red with no zoning to speak of. It is a late variety requiring all season to mature in. It is well worth growing if you want a tender dark red beet for pickling.

We have a new variety all our own that we have been working on for several years. This is the **New Blood Red.**

This beet is shaped about like Eclipse, that is, a globe. It is remarkably uniform in every way. It is beautiful blood red and under ordinary conditions shows no rings, zones or marbling. Just solid blood red all through.



Detroit Dark Red Beet

Postpaid Prices on Table Beets

For Table Use

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
<i>Blood Turnip</i>	7	15	45	1.50
<i>Grimson Globe</i>	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Crosby's Egyptian</i>	7	15	45	1.50
<i>Detroit Dark Red</i>	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Eclipse (Special Strain)</i>	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Extra Early Flat Egyptian</i>	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Long Blood</i>	7	15	45	1.35
<i>New Blood Red</i>	15			

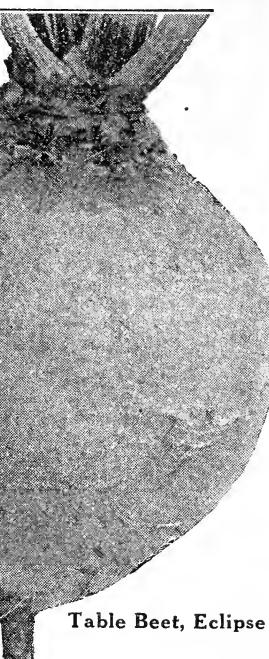
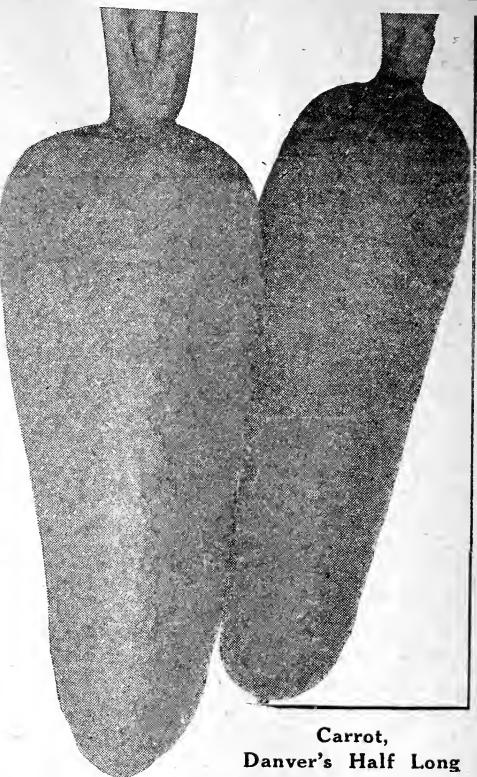


Table Beet, Eclipse



Carrot,
Danver's Half Long

Table Carrots

The most popular variety for garden use is the **Oxheart**, which is an early, short, thick carrot of fine quality. Very popular for bunching when small. Deep orange color, thick side meat and very little core.

Another just as good in every way and just as early is the **Chantenay**. In fact, I think it is a little earlier than the Oxheart. It is a trifle longer, very smooth and free from side roots, and the quality is fine.

If you would prefer a larger variety, one that will yield better, you will probably be suited with **Danver's Half Long**. A larger carrot than either of the above, has more of a pointed root, but the quality is just as good. It is the celebrated carrot of the eastern markets and is grown in great quantities in Connecticut for the New York markets.

The **Long Orange** is rather a long, smooth carrot, as its name would indicate. Color a deeper orange than most other table varieties. The quality is exceptionally fine. It will not yield quite as heavy as the Danver's Half Long. The varieties of carrots used for stock feeding are larger, later and coarser than the table varieties and make a much larger yield. Most popular varieties are **White Vosges** and **Yellow Belgian**. **White Vosges** is also listed under the name of Improved Short White. It is a short, heavy carrot, makes splendid yields and is easily harvested. The **Yellow Belgian** is a much lighter shade of yellow than the table varieties. Will grow from a foot to 16 inches long and makes a heavy yield. It seems to be a little more popular than White Vosges, but why I do not know, as we find the yield and feeding value practically the same.

Postpaid Prices on Carrot Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
<i>Chantenay</i> . Early and tender, medium size	7	20	55	1.50
<i>Danver's Half Long</i> . Yields well, good quality	10	20	55	1.50
<i>Long Orange</i> . Late, very tender	5	20	55	1.50
<i>Oxheart</i> . Short, stump root, early	10	20	50	1.50
<i>White Belgian</i> . Pointed; for stock	5	15	40	1.20
<i>White Vosges</i> . Late stock carrot	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Yellow Belgian</i> . Like White Belgian	5	15	40	1.20

Early

Cabbage

I consider the *Norseman* the best of all varieties of early cabbage. You will find it fully described elsewhere.

Of the standard varieties I would place first of all the *Early Jersey Wakefield*. In my experience I have found it the best of all the standard early kinds.

Early Jersey Wakefield

and it has held its place at the head of all the list for a quarter of a century.

It is a fair size, sometimes weighing as high as six or eight pounds on extra rich soil; pointed or conical in shape; very early and almost sure to head. The leaves are slightly thicker than most other varieties and seem to stand the frost exceedingly well. As the leaves are small it can be planted as close as a foot apart in rows.

There are a few varieties which are possibly a little earlier than this, such as *Etampes*, *Express*, *Lightning*, and other extra early varieties, but they are all in my experience either too small or too soft to be of much use. The *Norseman* has the same thick, smooth leaves as the *Wakefield*, but the head is round or globe-shaped instead of pointed and is larger or heavier than *Wakefield*.

The *Charleston Wakefield* or large *Wakefield* is simply a large selection from the true *Early Jersey Wakefield*, and is similar in every way, except being a little larger and a little later. *Early Winningstadt* is pointed like the *Wakefield*, but not near so early. It is an old favorite, but has been largely superseded by the *Wakefield*.

The *Copenhagen*, introduced from Denmark, is quite early and a good size. The head would be described more as round than flat. It is just about perfect globe-shaped; but in season it follows right after *Wakefield*. It is of the same general class as the *Norseman*. It is very highly spoken of and is one of the leading varieties.

The largest of all the flat-headed type of early cabbage is the *All Head Early*. It is perhaps a week later than *Early Jersey Wakefield*, but grows to be larger and stands longer without bursting. It has a flat or slightly rounded head like the big late cabbage, and practically equals them in size. I have raised them to weigh 17 pounds each, remarkably sure to head and great money-maker under all conditions. This variety is also used as a late cabbage by planting it late.

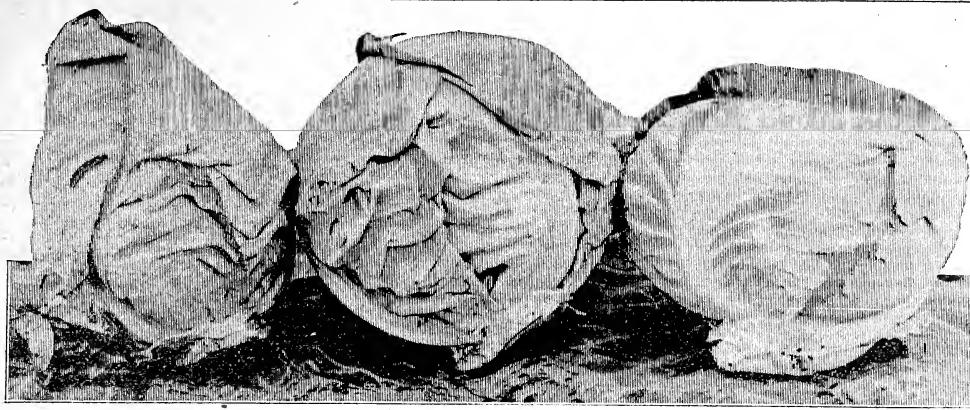
Henderson's Early Summer is similar to the *All Head Early*, but not quite so large and possibly a trifle later. *Early Flat Dutch* is also a very similar variety. In fact, there is very little to choose between these three, but I consider the *All Head Early* the best of the group.

Succession is slightly later than *All Head Early*, but still comes in ahead of the late varieties. It is very large, quite flat on top, fine quality, a heavy yielder and a good seller, but will not keep well for winter sales. Fine for August and September market.

Of all the mid-season or intermediate varieties of cabbage, I know of none that is any nearer perfection than *Danish Summer Ballhead*. Glory of Enkhuizen is as good but no better. In fact, I think the two are about the same thing.

Postpaid Prices on Cabbage Seed

	Pkt. Oz.
<i>All Head Early</i> . Large flat heads, full in center, second early	10 60
<i>All Seasons</i> . Mid-summer or late	7 50
<i>Charleston</i> or <i>Large Wakefield</i> . Follows <i>Jersey Wakefield</i>	10 60
<i>Copenhagen Market</i> . Early, medium large, round heads	10 75
<i>Danish Summer Ballhead</i> . Very hard, round heads	15 1.00
<i>Early Flat Dutch</i> . Midseason, flat	7 50
<i>Early Jersey Wakefield</i> . Extreme early, pointed heads	10 60
<i>Early Spring</i> . Very early, round	5 40
<i>Glory of Enkhuizen</i> . Medium early, globe-shaped head	7 50
<i>Early Winningstadt</i> . Medium early, pointed heads	10 60
<i>Henderson's Early Summer</i> . Flat head, medium size	7 50
<i>Norseman</i> . Early round heads, best early cabbage grown	20 1.00



The *Norseman*

All Head Early

Three Good Standard Early Varieties

The *Norseman*. New Early Cabbage

I have always insisted that there was nothing better than *Early Jersey Wakefield* and *All Head Early* for early cabbage. But the Danish gardener who grows my Danish Ballhead winter cabbage for me sent me a sample of early cabbage seed and a long letter about it. He wrote that he had all the other cabbage growers in Denmark beat on early cabbage and that he was sure it would beat anything that we had in America.



The *Norseman*

I tried the sample and found it to be all he claimed. It is not much if any, earlier than *Early Jersey Wakefield* but it certainly is as early, almost twice as large, rounded instead of pointed shape, very solid and slow to burst (you know the top flies off a *Wakefield* about the next twenty-four hours after it gets solid.) It differs from All-Head in that it is deeper up and down, at least a week earlier and has round, close-fitting leaves like *Wakefield* which fold in rather than turn out.

It is much harder than All Head and will stand more cold weather and more hardship at all times. We gave it the name of *Norseman*. We checked up carefully all the standard varieties of cabbage in our trial grounds. The first cutting of cabbage is always the one that pays best. In the first cutting *Norseman* showed 45 per cent of the heads ready for market. *Early Jersey Wakefield* of the best strain showed 38 per cent ready, *Early Spring* showed 20 per cent ready and *All Head Early* none ready yet.

Late Cabbage

My late cabbage seed is all American grown except the Hollander. You may find seed that will cost you more a pound, but you cannot get any better seed, no matter what price you pay. I do not, as some seedsmen do, tack my name to every variety and charge you two or three prices on the strength of it. I don't believe in that way of doing business. The list elsewhere consists of mostly standard well-known sorts and ones I have grown myself for market. I know them to be all right, and I have the best strains of them to be had. Cabbage has always been a brag crop with me, and the big load shown below has probably never been equaled; so you see I know what I am talking about.

There is a world of varieties of cabbage, but really there are more varieties listed in the catalogs than there are different kinds of cabbage, and the average gardener does not need over a half dozen of these. I have tried to cut my list down to varieties that are distinct, where they are similar I tell you so. I hope these candid and sensible descriptions will appeal to you.

I have the best luck with the late cabbage by drilling the seed right in the field where the plants are to stand, and then thinning it out afterwards instead of transplanting. I drill it about the first of June with an ordinary garden drill using a pound of seed to the acre, but it can be dropped by hand in hills, about six or eight seeds in a place, if you prefer. When about three weeks old thin down to a stand.

The best known and most widely grown of all the late cabbage is the *Premium Late Flat Dutch*. It is the best strain of the popular Flat Dutch type, makes large, flat heads, vigorous growers and good keepers. The *Large American Drumhead* is very similar, but is sometimes coarse, always very large not so uniform nor so fine quality.

The *Surehead* is one of the best all-round cabbages grown. It is large, solid, deeper and heavier than the Flat Dutch, and is fine grained and keeps well for winter use. Certain to head. The main difference between this and the Premium Late Flat Dutch is that the *Surehead* is about a week earlier, is rounder on top and generally finer quality.

In the northern states the *Hollander* or *Danish Ball-head* is very popular. It is grown especially in the great cabbage regions of Michigan and New York. Not over large, but very solid and is said to keep until the cabbage comes again. It does not seem to be a success south of Iowa, but anywhere north is all right. I import my seed of this variety direct from Denmark, and have the true type. We use the "Short-stem" strain which is used almost exclusively by large growers.

A large, late, coarse variety is the *Giant Drumhead*, but I find it good only for exhibition purposes and growing



Allhead Early

for kraut factories. *All Seasons* is a large flat cabbage of the drumhead type, and is good for fall planting, but not late enough to keep well for winter use, as it rots easily around stem.

Probably the best winter variety, all things considered, is the *Corn Belt Cabbage*, especially for the great central states. I have always made cabbage a leading market crop and have been convinced of the necessity of some variety suited to the climatic conditions of the central west than any of the known sorts. Our location is about the center of what is known as the "corn belt," and in majority of years the season is against a successful crop of late cabbage. We generally have plenty of rain in June to get the plants started, but have to fight for it the rest of the summer. If they can hold out until rain comes in September or October, we are sure of a crop. What is wanted is a late cabbage that is hardy enough to stand the adverse conditions during the late summer and then make a big solid head in the fall, and that is what I think I can offer you. It is some like Surehead but larger and a little earlier. It does not rot as easily and will stand more handling. When it is grown it has a bluish cast to the outer leaves and looks noticeably rugged and hearty. It is typically a rough-and-ready western product and has the true get-there spirit. If you have become discouraged trying to grow late cabbage of the eastern sorts, try this one. I would also suggest that you plant the seed right where you want the plants to stand. This saves the cost of transplanting which is no small item. Also the risk in transplanting which sometimes means the loss of a crop.



This is a bonafide picture of a load of *Surehead Cabbage* grown by me when I was market gardening. I used it in some of first catalogues I printed and that has been a good many years ago. We are still selling this same strain of *Surehead*—just as good as it ever was—so I believe this picture is good yet.

Postpaid Prices on Late

Cabbage Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/2 lb
<i>Cornbelt</i>	10	60	2.00
<i>Giant Drumhead</i>	5	40	
<i>Hollander or Danish Ball-head</i>	10	60	2.00
<i>Large American Drum-head</i>	5	40	
<i>Mammoth Red Rock</i>	5	40	
<i>Premium Flat Dutch</i>	10	60	
<i>Savoy</i>	5	40	
<i>Succession</i>	5	40	
<i>Surehead</i>	10	60	2.00

Cauliflower

Someone has said that "Cauliflower is cabbage with a college education." Anyway, it is very similar to cabbage in manner of growth, and requires the same culture. It cannot stand hot, dry weather, so should be started as early as possible, and handled like early cabbage. The best seed is all imported, coming from Denmark. I do not handle any but the very finest grade of seed, and know I can suit you.

The earliest of all the standard varieties everywhere is the **Early Snowball**. It is small, very early, pure white, and always sure to head. Can be set very close together. This is the kind that is always used for growing under glass. **Danish Perfection** is a new strain much like Snowball, but better in some ways.

Among professional gardeners or truckers, probably the most popular is the **Early Dwarf Erfurt**. It is not quite so early as Snowball, but larger and heavier. It is very shortstemmed and not inclined to become leggy, as some varieties do.

If you have had trouble growing cauliflower, it might be well for you to try the **Dry Weather** or **Copenhagen**, for it seems to be able to stand all kinds of grief and will come nearer carrying through the hot weather than any other I have ever seen. It is not quite so early as the other two, but is still fairly early, good size, and very sure to head.



Cauliflower—Early Snowball

Prices of Cauliflower

	Pkt	1/4 Oz.	Oz.
Dry Weather (Copenhagen)	25	1.00	3.00
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt	15	.75	2.50
Snowball	20	.85	2.50
Danish Perfection	20	.85	2.50

Celery

If you want really first class celery grow it yourself. There is no vegetable that grows tough, stale and tasteless so quick, when shipped and offered for sale at the stores as does celery.

Many people do not know what good celery is simply because they have always depended on this kind for their supply, and have never tasted good, crisp, tender celery, fresh from the garden.

It is not hard to grow. We will send you a booklet telling you just how we do it. Ordinary garden soil will grow it and furnish you just as fine quality as you could wish for. We list three well known standard varieties, the Golden Self Bleaching, White Plume and Giant Pascal.

A prominent authority on celery growing states that fully 85 per cent of the celery grown in this country is the Golden Self Bleaching and White Plume and that 75 per cent of the commercial crop offered is the Golden

Self Bleaching. This does not speak very well for the balance of a long list of about two hundred varieties listed by the different seedsmen of this country.

And speaking the other way about it is a splendid recommendation for Golden Self Bleaching and White Plume, which, all things considered, are hard to beat.

Golden Self Bleaching is the most popular of the three varieties we list and as stated furnishes 75 per cent of the commercial crop. It ships well, looks well, is easily grown and the quality is good. It is golden yellow in color, easily bleaching to a creamy white.

White Plume comes next in importance and is an early variety, earlier than Golden Self Bleaching, and bleaches to a pure white. For an early crop this is a good one with the quality possibly a little ahead of Golden Self Bleaching.

If you are not going to store for winter use either of these varieties are the ones you should use. Neither of them will keep well for winter use. Go'den Self Bleaching, it is stated, can be carried into early winter, but I am inclined to believe it would be best to grow a variety specially adapted for this purpose. **Giant Pascal** is the best in this class. It is a rank grower, hardy, disease resistant, but is not ready for use until stored when it will produce celery of the finest quality.

Postpaid Prices on Celery Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
American Grown			
Giant Pascal. Large, late variety	7	40	1.25
Golden Self Bleaching. A creamy white, easy to bleach	10	75	2.25
White Plume. Tender, delicate flavor	10	50	1.50



Golden Self Bleaching

Okra or Gumbo

This vegetable is but little known in the north but more northern people ought to have it in their gardens. The pods are full of little seeds like peas. Pick these pods when young and tender and cook pods, seeds and all like string beans. Fine! Try it. There are several sorts slightly different and I have picked out the four best ones and mixed them. Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Cucumbers



Evergreen

Cucumbers should have rich soil, the richer the better, but will do well anywhere. If they can make a quick growth they are more likely to keep out of the way of the bugs. Plant about as early as you would corn and put in plenty of seed. After the bugs are through with them, thin out so as to leave each vine p'nty of room. Don't crowd them. That is what makes them get knobby and crooked sometimes. When they start to bear, keep them picked, as vines will stop bearing if the cucumbers are left on. Use tobacco dust for bugs. Cucumbers are generally classified as slicers and picklers. Picklers are more prolific than slicers, bear abundantly and do not grow as large. This is just what you want. Pick them whenever they reach the size you like. Do not pull them off, but cut the stem with a knife or a pair of shears. After they reach a size for the table the seed cavity is large and the seed hard.

The slicers, or those for table use, are meatier, have fewer seeds and are larger and much better flavored. Some varieties, to an extent, combine the desirable qualities of both classes, but it is unreasonable to expect the best in both in the same cucumber.

The nearest we have to an all purpose variety is the *Evergreen*. It is first of all a pickler, but will grow a very nice medium sized cucumber for table use. A dark green in color, and while small makes fine pickles. It is one of our heaviest sellers. There is another splendid variety that is used a great deal as an all purpose variety and that is the *Long Green* or Improved Long Green, as some catalog it.

If you want a long, slender pickle, this will answer although it does not yield as many as the regular pickle varieties. As a slicer it is a long, dark green almost seedless variety, that is excellent for home use or will carry well to market. A cross between the Long Green and White Spine is the *Davis Perfect*, which has made a big reputation as a forcing variety, and is also good to grow in the open. It does not yield as heavy as the Long Green but is a beautiful cucumber, and if you want something fancy in a slicer this is the one. One of the most perfect cucumbers as far as appearance is concerned is the *Emerald*. It is a beautiful dark green of good length, very smooth having no spines or knobs.

When shipped it does not remain firm but becomes springy and fades to a lighter green. A much better variety is a cross between this and the Extra Early White Spine, the *Henderson's Perfected White Spine*. This one inherits from the Emerald the fancy dark green color and from the other parent, earliness, heavy bearing and high quality. Our grower in Colorado has a larger acreage in of this one than any other variety on

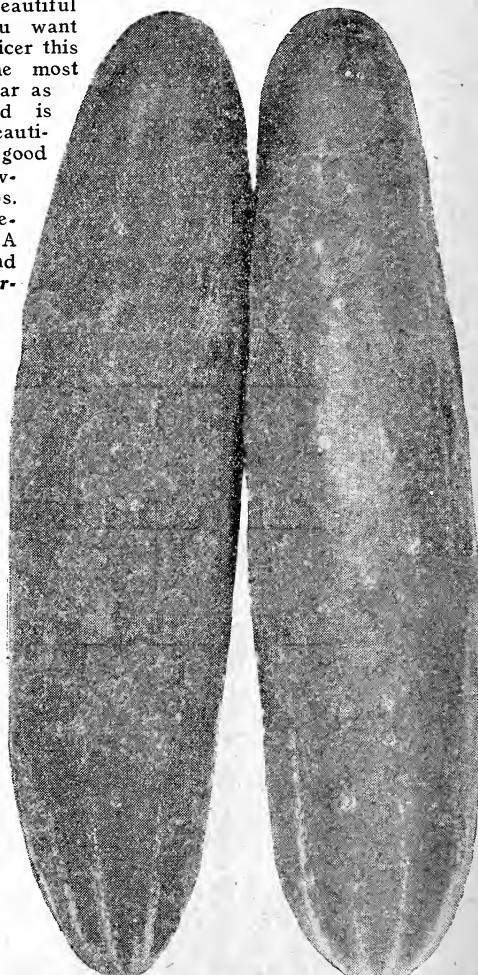
the list. As a heavy and continuous bearer of the finest slicers you could wish for, it has no equal, and we strongly recommend it.

Among the slicers, the White Spine type is the most popular. There is a big family of them and the name has been used for everything from a scrubby, good for nothing stock, to the very highest quality in slicing or table varieties. For our White Spine we use the Arlington strain. It is early, of good quality, is a good shipper, and has been an old standby for a long time. It is medium length, tapering, and shades to a lighter green at the end.

Cool and Crisp is another one of this big family and is a long, slender cucumber, but you don't need it as long as you can get the Arlington strain, or what is much better still, the Henderson's Perfected White Spine.

White Pearl, or as some call it, *White Wonder*, is an oddity in cucumbers, being a creamy white, of good quality and makes a very nice, medium sized slicer. *Goliath* is a good slicer but a shy bearer and is of immense size, very often 18 inches long.

Among the varieties grown especially for pickles, we have the Evergreen mentioned above, which is a good one, good for Dills or smaller sizes; the *Everbearing*, a short early sort that make beautiful little pickles and bears well. Then there is the *Chicago Pickle*, one of the most popular in the country. As is the case with any good, well known variety there are a large number of strains which vary a little or not at all from the original. There is no sense in listing more than one of them, so we have picked out what is considered the best strain. It is a variety developed by pickle factories.

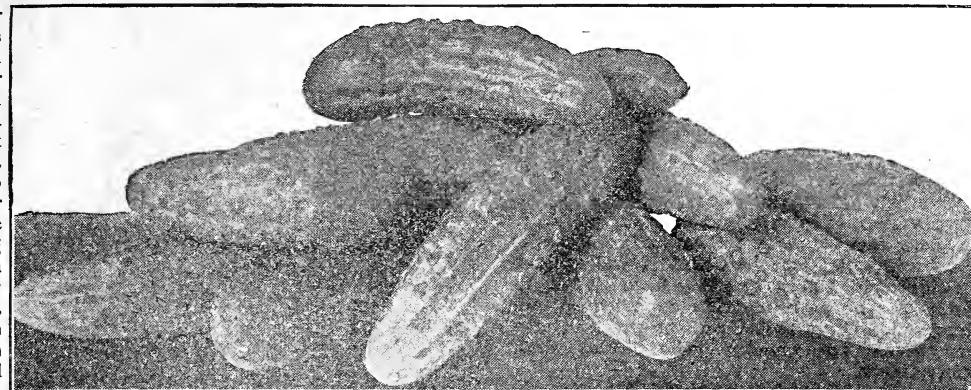


There are a number of early varieties which can be used for either slicers or picklers. They should however, be planted mostly for the first early mess of slicers. It is mighty nice to have a few on your own vines when the grocer is charging from ten to fifteen cents for spongy shipped in slicers. *Early Russian* is rather small but in common with all these extra early varieties it turns yellow quickly and should be used while comparatively small.

I think *Early Cluster* is probably the best in this class, to be used as a slicer, or if planted late it is good to cut pickles from. When ready for the table it is from three to five inches long and makes a good slicer.

The variety of cucumber to choose depends on what you want it for. The same cucumber that would be fine for pickles might be comparatively worthless for slicers, and many of the varieties making good slicers are too shy bearers to be valuable for picklers, so in order to get what you want, you should grow from two to three or possibly four varieties.

See previous page for description of slicing varieties.



Chicago Pickle

Postpaid Prices on Cucumbers Pkt. Oz. 1/4 lb lb

<i>Chicago Pickle.</i> Short pickling sort	10	20	55	1.50
<i>Cool and Crisp.</i> Early strain of White Spine	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Davis' Perfect.</i> Long green slicer	10	15	50	1.50
<i>Early Cluster.</i> Short, good slicer	10	15	50	1.50
<i>Early Cyclone.</i> Earliest of all, small	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Early Russian.</i> Early and short, good pickle	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Emerald.</i> Large, late slicing, green	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Evergreen.</i> Med. size, good all purpose variety	10	20	55	1.50
<i>Everbearing.</i> Short. Early Russian Superior	10	15	50	1.50
<i>Goliath.</i> Very large, late variety	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Henderson's Perfected White Spine.</i> Medium early, prolific, fine slicer	10	20	55	1.50
<i>Long Green.</i> Large, long slicer	10	20	55	1.50
<i>White Pearl.</i> Medium size, good for slicing	5	15	45	1.35
<i>White Spine.</i> Medium long slicer, good cropper	10	15	50	1.50

Vegetable Seed Collections

Novelty Collection No. 1—85c Postpaid

1 pkt. Cabbage, Norseman. An early round head	20c
1 pkt. Muskmelon, Field's Daisy. Very high quality	15c
1 pkt. Onion, Mountain Danvers. early, good keeper	15c
1 pkt. Beans, Wilson's Bush Lima. Early	15c
1 pkt. Tomato, Redhead. Smooth bright red	20c
1 pkt. Beet, Blood Red. Splendid main crop	15c
1 pkt. Beans, Sure Crop Wax. Long slender pod. Tender	10c
The above list totals \$1.10, and we will send it postpaid for	85c

Manti Home Garden Collection

Beans, Fields First Early	1/4 lb, 18c
Beans, Missouri Wonder Pole	1/4 lb 20c
Beans, Round Pod Kidney, Wax	1/4 lb 18c
Beans, Fordhook Bush Lima	1/4 lb 18c
Beets, Early Eclipse	Pkt. 10c
Cabbage, Norseman	Pkt. 20c
Cabbage, Cornbelt	Pkt. 10c
Carrots, Chantenay	Pkt. 10c
Cauliflower, Snowball	Pkt. 20c
Celery, Golden Self Bleaching	Pkt. 10c
Cucumber, Chicago Pickle	Pkt. 10c
Cucumber, Henderson's White Spine	Pkt. 10c
Lettuce, Iceberg. Best head variety	Pkt. 10c
Muskmelon, Field's Daisy	Pkt. 10c
Onion, Prizetaker	Pkt. 10c
Onion, Large Red Globe	Pkt. 10c
Parsnip, Hollow Crown	Pkt. 10c
Peas, Market Surprise	1/4 lb 20c
Peas, Fillbasket	1/4 lb 15c
Peas, Little Marvel	1/4 lb 15c
Pepper, Ruby King	Pkt. 10c
Radish, Icicle	Pkt. 10c
Radish, Crimson Giant	Pkt. 10c
Squash, Genuine Hubbard	Pkt. 10c
Sweet Corn, Early Mayflower	1/4 lb 15c
Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam	1/4 lb 20c
Sweet Corn, White Evergreen	1/4 lb 15c
Tomato, Ponderosa	Pkt. 15c
Tomato, Red Head	Pkt. 20c
Watermelon, Improved Kleckley Sweets	1 oz. 25c
Total	\$4.34

SPECIAL OFFER—The entire list postpaid \$3.75

P. S. Of course, there will be a lot of free flower seeds and other extras go with this collection. We always give lots of them.

H. F.

Large Backyard Collection No. 3—\$1.66 Postpaid

This is a splendid collection for a large backyard garden. It contains all important vegetables in moderate quantities.

1/4 lb Sweet Corn	15c	1 pkt. Tomatoes	10c
1 pkt. Turnips	7c	2 ozs. Early Peas	10c
1 pkt. Early Cabbage	10c	2 ozs. Late Peas	10c
1 pkt. Late Cabbage	10c	2 ozs. Wax Beans	10c
1 pkt. Muskmelon	7c	2 ozs. Green Pod Beans	10c
1 pkt. Watermelon	10c	2 ozs. Pole Beans	10c
1 pkt. Cucumber	10c	1 pkt. Lettuce	10c
1 pkt. Early Radishes	10c	1 pkt. Salsify	10c
1 pkt. Late Radishes	10c	1 pkt. Early Beets	7c
1 pkt. Onions	10c	1 pkt. Late Beets	7c
1 pkt. Carrots	7c	1 pkt. Early Squash	7c
1 pkt. Parsnips	10c	1 pkt. Late Squash	10c
1/4 lb Popcorn	15c	1 pkt. Pumpkin	7c
Total	\$2.49	SPECIAL POSTPAID PRICE	\$1.66

Mixture Collection No. 2—88c Postpaid

You might call this one an All Season's Mixture, which it really is. We have sold it for a good many years and it is growing more popular each year.

Radishes—All Season's Mixture—A special mix of all the early and late radishes we list. It will furnish radishes for a month.

Lettuce—Six of the best varieties, early and late.

Table Beets—Mixture of all varieties.

Onions—Big onions, little onions, red, white, yellow and brown. Enough seed to raise 10 bushels of onions.

Watermelons—Over 20 varieties. If you can't find melons to please you in this lot, you are hard to suit.

Muskmelons—12 different sorts—all good ones.

Cucumbers—A mixture of slicers and picklers, short ones and long ones.

Pumpkins—All kinds, mostly pie pumpkins. This will plant a good size patch.

Squashes—Winter squashes of all known varieties. Contains all the favorite varieties.

Carrots—A mixture of five varieties. Long and short, early and late.

Turnips—Early and late, white and purple.

All the above, a full ounce of each, 11 varieties, for 88c, postpaid. Ask for Collection No. 2.

Lettuce

Probably the most popular variety of all for early use is the *Simpson*, or, as it is generally called, *Blackseeded Simpson*. It does not make a true head, but a loose fluffy bunch of tender light green or creamy leaves. Delicate flavor and grows very thickly.

If you prefer a smooth-leaved, or cabbage-leaved variety of lettuce that is extra early, you use *May King*. It is the earliest and most tender of cabbage-head varieties, and if well tended on rich ground, will make a true head almost as solid as a cabbage head. The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown, and the inner leaves are creamy yellow. Fine rich, buttery flavor.

Another good head lettuce is the *Hanson*, although it does not make a true head like the cabbage variety. Is the largest of all the curled varieties, dark green leaves outside and creamy white inside. Leaves are curly and tender and form a loose head large as an early cabbage.

Some people prefer a red or brown lettuce. The best one of that color is the *Prize Head*, which is about the same as Simpson, except for color, which is a mixture of red and green. The leaves are very thin and tender. This is one that is sometimes called "Beefsteak" or "All Cream."

In the true cabbage head of smooth-leaved lettuce there is the *May King*, which I have already mentioned, *California Cream Butter* and the *Big Boston*. The *California Cream Butter* is probably the best of all the cabbage-head varieties. It makes a flat, smooth head, about the shape of Flat Dutch cabbage. The leaves are very thick and rich in flavor.

The southern growers who plant lettuce in the fall or winter for early shipment north, use the *Big Boston*.

Still another head variety is *Hartford Bronze Head*. This is a little larger than the California Cream Butter and for quality there is absolutely nothing on the list that will beat it. The color is against it for market, it resembling Prize Head in this respect. If you are fond of lettuce and want something exceptionally good for your own table, be sure and grow some of this splendid variety.

Another head variety, large, same shape and size, is *Iceburg*. The leaves are lighter green and are tinged with red at edge. The ribs are rather coarse, but quality is exceptionally good.

Out in the western coast in California, *New York* or *Wonderful* seems to be a very popular head variety. The leaves are a very dark green, in fact, this is a noticeable characteristic. They are rather curly, something like Hanson.



Black Seeded Simpson—A splendid loose leaf variety

Postpaid Prices

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
<i>Big Boston</i> . Large, butter head, good shipper	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Bronze Head</i> . High Quality	7	15	45	1.35
<i>California Cream Butter</i> . Smooth leaf and small head, fine quality		10	20	55
<i>Hanson</i> . Cabbage head type; good summer variety		10	20	55
<i>Iceberg</i> . Crisp head variety; large		10	20	55
<i>May King</i> . Early, butter-head type		10	20	55
<i>New York or Wonderful</i> . Dark green or solid head		7	15	45
<i>White Heart Cos.</i> . Elongated head, medium size	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Loose Leaf Lettuce</i>				
<i>Black Seeded Simpson</i> . Large, early loose head	10	20	55	1.50
<i>Grand Rapids</i> . Good forcing, bunching variety. Very pretty		7	15	45
<i>Prizehead</i> . Reddish brown leaves. Quality fine, bunching		10	20	55
				1.35

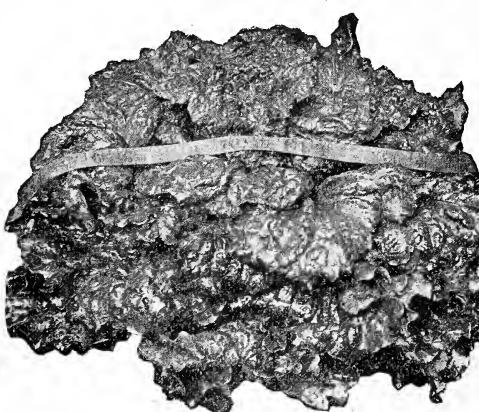
For greenhouse use there is nothing better than *Grand Rapids*. *May King* and *California Cream Butter* also force well and are good as head lettuce, but *Grand Rapids* is away ahead in the lead as a forcing variety. Heads loose, leaves very curly, and is desirable for garnishing on this account. The strain I have is especially used for forcing. A peculiarity is a very hard shell on the seed, making it difficult to germinate, and often a poor stand is the result. It should be planted thick and handled carefully for this reason. An entirely distinct type known as *Cos Lettuce* is extensively grown in Europe, but little known here. We have an excellent strain, the *White-Heart Cos.* If grown right it has a rich buttery flavor that is hardly equaled by any other variety. When plants get good size tie top leaves together so it will bleach and be tender.

How to Grow Head Lettuce

Plant the seed early. Plant on rich soil. Give plenty of room. Cultivate frequently to conserve the moisture, or if you are fixed to do so, irrigate. There it all is in a "nutshell." Anyone can grow head lettuce if they will observe the above.

Late planting will produce head lettuce but it is so much easier to grow if planted early so it will mature before hot dry summer weather.

Plant in the open just as soon as you can make garden, or better yet, plant late in the fall and the seed will come up fine in the spring.



Iceburg
A good head variety

Popcorn

A couple of boys I know had a vacant lot planted to Baby Golden popcorn and they raised 500 pounds, which they sold at 5¢ a pound, clearing them just \$25. Now, wouldn't you like to do that? Popcorn should be planted just like field corn, only maybe planted a little thicker.

There are several varieties but the ones that have done the best for me are Baby Golden, Little Giant, Monarch White Rice and Queen's Golden. **Baby Golden** is the daintiest, prettiest little ear you ever saw. It is not only pretty but it pops fine. There are no hard hulls and very grain pops. It has the sharp pointed grains just like Little Giant and Monarch White Rice. It is just like Little Giant except in color. Little Giant is white instead of yellow. As far as quality is concerned I suppose there is really very little difference between the two varieties but nevertheless I am prejudiced in favor of Baby Golden. Both varieties pop out a snowy white.

If you want a white variety of popcorn in a small ear there is nothing better than **Little Giant**. The yield on both these small varieties is just as good as on the larger sorts. Of the two larger sorts we list the **Monarch White Rice** as the most popular. In fact, I suppose there is more White Rice grown than any other variety. It has the sharp pointed grains and is called in the south "Squirrel Tooth Corn." Ears are medium in size. This is the variety that is used most extensively by the popcorn wagons.

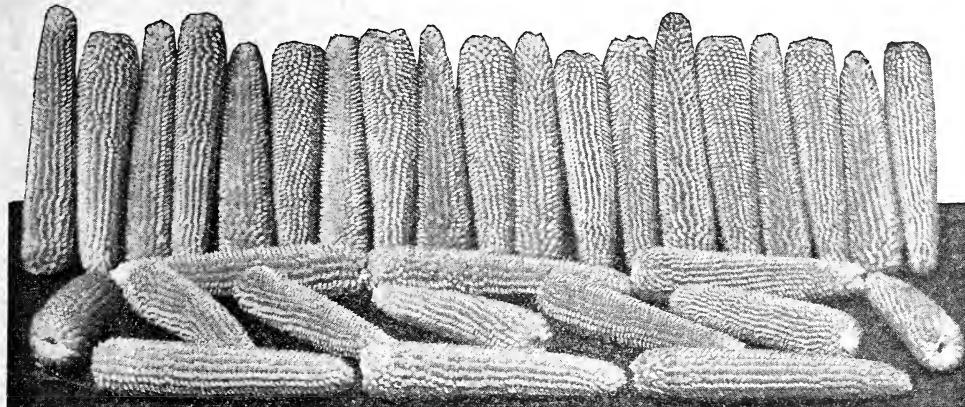
The **Queen's Golden** is a larger ear with smooth grains. These grains pop out a creamy white and very large, in fact much larger than other sorts.

Postpaid Prices on Popcorn

	Pkt.	1/4 lb	lb
Baby Golden. Very small, yellow	10	15	45
Little Giant. Small, white	10	15	45
Queen's Golden. Large, yellow sort	5	13	35
Monarch White Rice. Sharp-pointed grain; very popular	5	13	35



Peanuts



Monarch

White Rice Popcorn

Peanuts

Few people know that peanuts can be grown in this climate. They may not make as big a yield as they do in the south. Plant just like beans, after it gets warm in the spring. Thin to a foot apart in the row and keep well hoed.

The earliest and best ones for the north are the **Early Northern Peanuts**. They make small pods, but they are well filled, and are so prolific that they yield practically as well as the big southern variety. The bush stands nearly upright like an early potato bush with the peanuts clustered about the roots. This strain can be depended upon for a crop in any ordinary season in any country where corn will ripen. This is a special strain of the variety that is used for salted peanuts.

If you want something really big and live far enough south for a long season, you should raise the **Jumbo or Southern Peanuts**. These are the big southern variety.

Postpaid Prices on Peanuts

	1/4 lb	lb
Early Northern	15	50
Jumbo	15	50

Egg Plant

This is a vegetable that should be more largely grown. People who have eaten it are always calling for it. There is no other vegetable that quite equals it when properly prepared for the table.

Plant and tend the same as peppers and it is just as easy to get a crop, except that flea beetles and other insects are hard on it, but you can usually get ahead of them with a good insect powder or tobacco dust which they are not particularly fond of.

The most popular and best known variety is the **New York Purple**, which is a good sized smooth variety, shaped something like a pear. The fruit is dark purple but not as dark as the **Black Beauty**. This one is almost black. It is also larger and earlier. The shape is about the same except that it shows a tendency to come a little flat instead of round.

There is still another variety, the **Early Long Purple**, earlier than Black Beauty, but much smaller. The fruits are rather long in shape and considering its size I do not strongly recommend it, for it is not enough earlier to make up for the small fruit it produces.

To some it is puzzling to know when egg plants are ready to use. You can use them any time after they are one-third grown. Under ordinary conditions they should be a little larger than a pint cup at this time.

Pkt. Oz.

Black Beauty. Earliest large variety, rich glossy skin	10	75
Early Long Purple. Small but early	5	50
New York Purple. Good size, pear shape; very popular	10	75

Watermelons

The Best Varieties

It is mighty hard to make a choice of watermelons. They are all good and I could be happy with any of them. I suppose there are something like three hundred varieties of the watermelons listed in all the catalogs put together, but I have managed to boil it down to about twenty, and of these I would hate to throw away any of them, for they all have many good points. Of course, a man always has his personal preference, and for myself I believe that the Kleckley Sweet class are the best of the lot. This includes *Kleckley Sweet*, *Improved Kleckley Sweet*, *Halbert Honey*, *Tom Watson* and *Monte Christo*. These varieties are all more or less similar, and each variety has its friends who claim it is the best one of the lot. Taken as a class they are the sweetest, biggest, best melons in the whole list. They are all long, dark green, and extra fine quality.

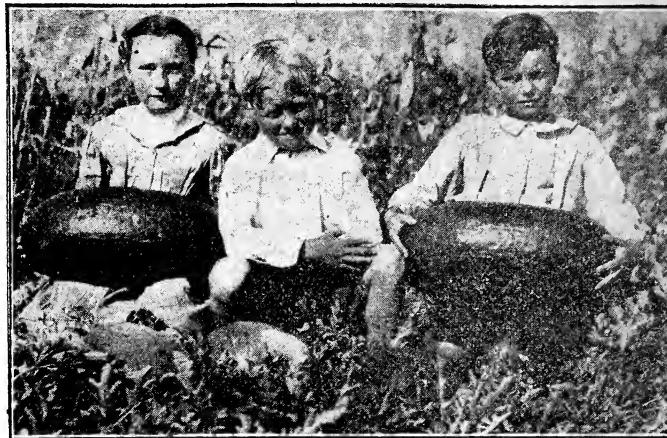
The *Kleckley Sweet* is the original strain and is probably the best known. It is too brittle to ship and haul very far to market, but if you have a near-by market and customers who will appreciate good melons you can do well with it. Bright red flesh and white seeds.

The *Halbert Honey* is slightly longer, more slender in shape, and slightly darker green in color. The improved Kleckley Sweet is the Rocky Ford strain, and it is my opinion the best strain of Kleckley I have ever seen. It is absolutely uniform in size and shape. A little bigger waisted than standard Kleckley and a little larger, and for quality—"go way chile." It is an improvement in every way over the Kleckley and you can't lose on it. But it is still too tender to ship long distances. The Monte Christo I find to be practically the same as the original strain. I can see no difference in the two.

McIvor's Wonderful Sugar is another main crop melon. It looks like the old Rattlesnake, but is of much better quality. Large and long, medium early. Handles well and is good either for market or home use.

Iceburg—a big round striped melon—is an improved Kolb's Gem. It is larger, better color and quality, which is not saying very much, at least as far as quality is concerned. That does not sound very well, but it is my candid opinion of the melon anyway. It is a big melon and good shipper. Years ago great quantities were sent up from Florida and other parts of the south. You can't hurt it by rough handling. The rind is so tough and thick you could roll it all the way up from Florida like a Ten-Pin ball.

However, a good ripe one, right off the ice, would taste very good if you couldn't get a better one, so don't let what I have said prevent you from buying a package if this is the



Improved Kleckley Sweet

Boys' Watermelon Collection—A Whole Melon Patch for 10 Cents

I want every boy in the country to have a watermelon patch of his own. There is nothing that fits a boy so well as a watermelon, and he might just as well grow them himself. I have taken about 25 kinds of watermelons and made a thorough mix of them, the boys can have a sample of all kinds in the one patch. A single small packet of seed is not enough for a hungry boy to start with, so I am putting this up in big packages of over an ounce. I guess there must be enough in one of them for 100 hills of melons—50 hills anyway. I will send these for 10c, postpaid.

melon you want. One thing sure it will ship well.

Tom Watson is also a good shipping melon. In fact, it is the leading variety among the big southern growers now. It is the largest melon I have ever grown. It is long but not a slender melon. It is shaped something like the Kleckleys, has the same good quality; skin a mottled green; seed with a brown center and very often a good many entirely white. It has the toughest rind I ever saw and a thin rind too.

Down south when they say "melon" they mean Tom Watson, or "Watson" as they call it. They not only grow it to ship but they grow it to eat. It is the melon they plant for home use and if it is good enough for them down there where they know what a good melon is, it ought to be good enough for most anyone.

There is one big mistake these southern melon growers make in handling these melons and that is they pull them too green, at least the first shipments. Later on, after the price is down a little, and there are more of them, the quality is better. This practice hurts their trade.

Another good shipping melon is the *Alabama Sweet*, which is practically the same thing as *Carolina Bradford*. It is an oblong striped melon with white seed and a tough rind. The quality is good. *Sweetheart* is a large, round, very light green melon that has built up a good reputation for itself in many local markets here in the north. *Angel Kiss* is another good shipper originating in Texas. It is a long, light grayish green melon having white seeds.

Still another one that is good as a shipper is the *Halbert's Rubber Rind*. In appearance it is just like the Kleckleys or the Halbert Honey. It was originated by the same man that originated the Halbert Honey and introduced by a Texas seedsmen.

There are very few yellow fleshed varieties and good ones among them are still scarcer. To my notion this should not be for I think that a yellow fleshed melon looks cooler and is really more appetizing than a red fleshed melon. Some of our customers will have nothing else but a yellow flesh and for these folks we have a variety, the *Golden Honey*, that is just as good as any red fleshed melon you ever saw. Here is what the originator says about it, and he does not put it a bit too strong:

"A beautiful yellow-fleshed melon, one of the finest we have ever tasted. The flesh is a beautiful glistening amber shade of yellow, very tender, and has a most delicious flavor, very similar to that of



Halbert Honey

Halbert Honey Watermelons. It is medium early, of uniform large size, and oblong shape, and has a very handsome appearance. The color of the rind is light green, with mottled stripes.

He is correct in everything but the shape of the melon. Instead of all being oblong in shape you will find quite a number of almost round ones among them. The picture shows one of these. They are just as large and have the same high quality. I can't see that the shape has anything to do with the quality anyway. I just wanted to mention this so you would not think we had misrepresented the melon to you.

Postpaid Prices on Melon Seeds

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
<i>Alabama Sweets.</i> Long striped melon, good shipper	5	13	40	1.20
<i>Golden Honey.</i> Best yellow fleshed	10	25	60	1.80
<i>Angel Kiss.</i> Long, grey-colored	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Halbert Honey.</i> Long, dark green melon of finest quality	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Iceberg.</i> Improved Kolb's Corn	5	13	40	1.20
<i>Improved Kleckley.</i> Selected strain, originated at Rocky Ford	12	25	60	1.80
<i>Kolb's Gem.</i> (Blue Gem) Nearly round, thick rind, good shipper	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Kleckley Sweets.</i> Large, oblong, dark green skin, thin rind, red flesh	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Melvor's Wonderful Sugar.</i> Long striped; fine quality, good shipper	7	15	40	1.20
<i>Monte Chris o.</i> Similar to Kleckley	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Halbert's Rubber Rind.</i> High quality melon, will stand handling	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Sweetheart.</i> Large, round, light green, good shipper	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Tom Watson.</i> High quality, good shipper, large	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Boys' Watermelon Collection.</i> Large pkts.	10			
<i>Cole's Early.</i> Small, early, round, striped melon	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Florida Favorite.</i> Medium-sized, long striped melon	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Fordhook Early.</i> Rather short and blocky, solid red flesh	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Harris Early.</i> Like Cole's Early but earlier	10	15	40	1.20
<i>Ice Cream or Peerless.</i> Med. early, med. sized, for home use	10	15	40	1.20
<i>Phinney's Early.</i> Very early, small fruit oblong and striped	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Princess.</i> Small, individual size	10	25	65	

Early Melons

The early varieties of melons are usually smaller than the standard varieties I have described, but are very valuable for use in the extreme northern states and for first market anywhere. The first among these to ripen will be *Cole's Early* and *Harris Early*. These resemble each other, but the Harris is the largest of the two and just as early. They are bright striped in two shades of green like Kolb's Gem and Dixie, but more round in shape. They have bright red flesh, black seeds and the quality, while not the best, is good for an early melon.

Phinney's Early is another small melon about the size of Harris Early, possibly a trifle more oblong in shape. As long as I could get Harris Early I would not bother with this one or Cole's Early as I consider Harris Early the best of the three.

The *Ice Cream* or *Peerless* is probably the best known and the most valuable among these early varieties. It is some later than the two mentioned above, but much larger and better in quality. The skin is solid green in color, the shape mostly round and sometimes oblong. It is a popular variety and is selling heavier every year.

Fordhook is another variety somewhat resembling ice cream, but smaller and a lighter shade of green. The shape is about the same, flesh red, and both these melons have white seeds.

Following the *Ice Cream*, the *Florida Favorite*, a long melon, light striped, with red flesh and white seeds. This is an exceptionally



There's nothing fits a boy so well as a watermelon. These two "Tom Watson's" and my boy are "three of a kind." They are each about forty pounds.

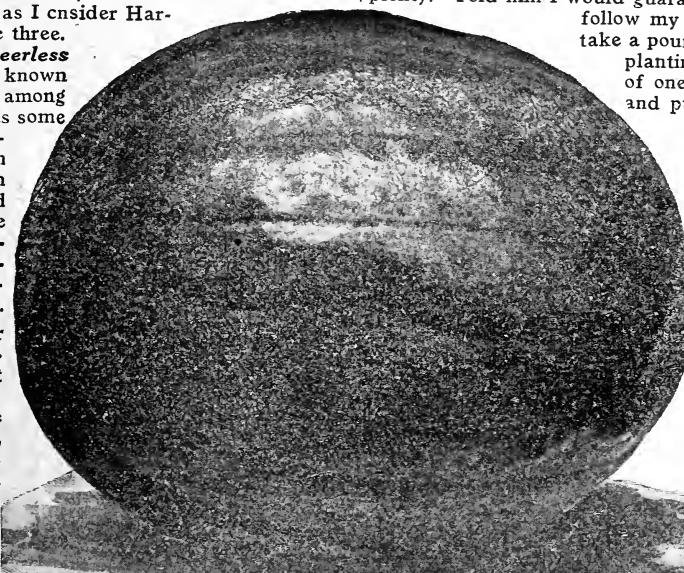
good melon and grows to a good size.

Of course the *Princess* is also an early melon and is far ahead of any of the others and is early and of good quality. They are the daintiest little melon you ever saw. They sell just as well with us as they did when we first introduced them. They are very sweet, flesh red, and are ideal to serve in halves.

How to Grow Them

A neighbor of mine used to claim he couldn't grow melons. Good farmer. Raised the finest corn you ever saw. Couldn't grow melons though. I told him the trouble was he didn't take care of them. Told him if he would take care of them exactly the same as he did his corn he would have plenty. Told him I would guarantee him a crop if he would follow my directions. I told him to take a pound of seed and when he was planting corn to leave the corn out of one planter box for one round and put in the melon seed instead, and run the planter just a trifle shallow, say cover the seed an inch.

This would throw two rows of melons together clear across the 80. Tend just like corn and right with it. No more or less. He kept the whole neighborhood in melons.



Golden Honey. The Best Yellow-Fleshed Melon

The reason that some folks do not care for beets and carrots during the fall and winter is because they are overgrown and woody. Plant late and they will not be full grown when ready to store for winter. After storing them in a pile in the cellar, cover with dirt which will preserve their plumpness.

This new variety originated with Mr Alfred Apfel, a market gardener, in the northern part of Iowa and it combines more good points than any other melon I have ever grown, and I have had an extended experience with melons, both as market gardener and seedsman. It looks somewhat like Emerald Gem, but is larger, more uniform in size and shape, not so deeply creased, thicker meated, especially at the blossom end and much more saleable melon in

every way. But above all other good points is its quality. I never tasted as good a melon in my life. It has the same rich orange-colored flesh as Osage, Emerald Gem, Perfection and Burrell's Gem, but is far superior to any of them. It fairly melts in your mouth and is good clear to the rind. The above picture shows the handsome outside appearance and uniform shape. In size they will average about six or seven inches in diameter and weigh about three pounds each. And they run absolutely uniform in size and appearance, too. A pile of fifty of them won't vary an inch in size. Is extremely early, which is exceptional for so large a melon. Apparently blight proof, stays green and vigorous, bearing after all others are done. That is what I said about the Daisy last year, and the only correction I would make now would be to make it stronger in every particular. Can't make it too strong.

The Best Varieties

It is really hard to say which is the best variety of muskmelon. All are good and it depends largely on your individual taste which one you think is the best. Some like a yellow-meated melon, while others will have nothing but a green-meated melon and others want a big melon they can cut in slices; still others want a little nutmeg which simply needs to be cut in halves. Therefore we list a big lot of varieties and let you take your choice.

I take a special pride in my muskmelon seed. I do not believe there is a man in the United States who can, and does, furnish better seed than I do. Some I grow myself and some is grown by specialists in other parts of the country. Some, like Hackensack, I have grown in the east, the native home of that melon. Better seed can be grown here in Iowa from others, like Osage and Emerald Gem. The various types of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe are grown to perfection at Rocky Ford, Colo., from where I have my seed grown by special-

ists. It is the best that can be had, is saved from selected melons, such as bring a fancy price on the market. No culls, frost-bitten stock, or slick melons are allowed to be used. No seed is ever saved from blighted fields. Whether you want a 5c packet or 50 lbs. for a shipping association, I can fix you out to perfection. Ask for special prices on large lots.

Yellow Meated Sorts

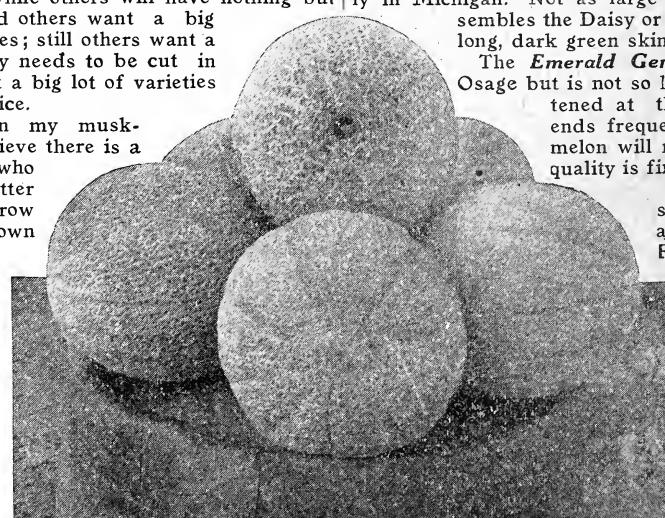
Personally, I prefer the yellow-meated varieties. Of this, the best one, all things considered, is Field's Daisy, which is fully described above. Next to that my choice would be *Perfection*, the biggest of all the large varieties, often selling in our markets at 25 or 50c each. You know it takes a pretty good muskmelon to do this. It is almost round, heavily ribbed, deep yellow or salmon color and of the richest, sweetest flavor imaginable. It is a very pretty melon, being a bright yellow in color and heavily netted. It is very thick meated and, in fact, is the best variety I know of and will surely suit you.

Another popular yellow-meated sort is the *Osage*, a standard variety on the Chicago markets, being grown largely in Michigan. Not as large as the *Perfection*, skin resembles the *Daisy* or *Emerald Gem*. Shape oblong, dark green skin, salmon flesh, fine quality.

The *Emerald Gem* resembles somewhat the *Osage* but is not so large and as a rule is flattened at the ends. These flattened ends frequently become soft and the melon will not carry well. However, the quality is fine, in fact above the average.

The *Burrell's Gem* has the shape and much the appearance of the regular *Rocky Ford*, but has deep, salmon, colored flesh like *Emerald Gem* or *Perfection*. It is not quite so early as the *Emerald Gem* or *Rocky Ford*, but it is great to yield and in most markets it outsells all other small melons. You might say it has the *Osage* or *Emerald Gem* quality, with the *Rocky Ford* size, shape and shipping qualities. There is also another medium

Price per pkt., 15c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00

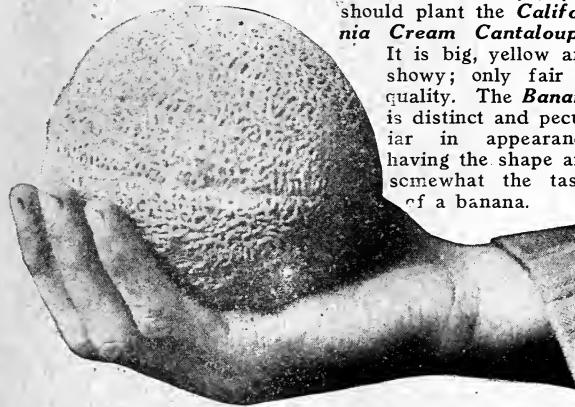


Muskmelons and Cantaloupes

sized, yellow-meated muskmelon lately introduced, called the *Fordhook*, which is small and looks like a Hackensack.

If you want the old-fashioned big yellow, fragrant muskmelon the kind we used to have when we were boys, you should plant the *California Cream Cantaloupe*.

It is big, yellow and showy; only fair in quality. The *Banana* is distinct and peculiar in appearance, having the shape and somewhat the taste of a banana.



A Typical Standard Rocky Ford Muskmelon

Green Fleshed Sorts

The best known and most popular of all the muskmelons and cantaloupes is the *Rocky Ford Cantaloupe*, named after a district in Colorado, where it was first extensively grown. There are a number of district strains of this popular type of small melon, but all are more or less similar. Small, egg-shaped, very solid and very sweet, a good shipper, great to yield, and always uniform in size. For the shipping market there is probably more of this variety



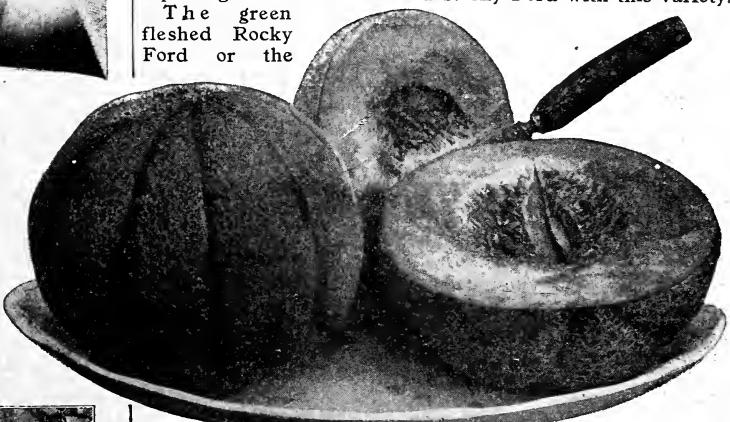
Perfection

grown than of all the other varieties put together. I have all my seed of these grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, by men who have made a specialty of cantaloupes for years.

The *Rocky Ford* has had a wonderful sale in the past and is still as good as it ever was. The melon, as most of us know it, is green fleshed. In fact, when you think of a Rocky Ford you think of a green fleshed melon. And, to prove that color does not mean everything, the old reliable green fleshed Rocky Ford is being replaced by a pink meaty variety the *Pollock Ten-Twenty-Five* or the "Ten-Twenty-Five" as it is called.

It has taken the commercial growers like a whirlwind. For quality, it can't be beat. It is a most beautifully netted melon thick flesh, cuts well, packs well and carries well. It meets the specifications of the most exacting grower and shipper, and the consumer is just as enthusiastic. For the home grower, if you like a small melon you can't beat it. In appearance, it is just like the old Rocky Ford. We are replacing our Salmon-Fleshed Rocky Ford with this variety.

The green fleshed Rocky Ford or the



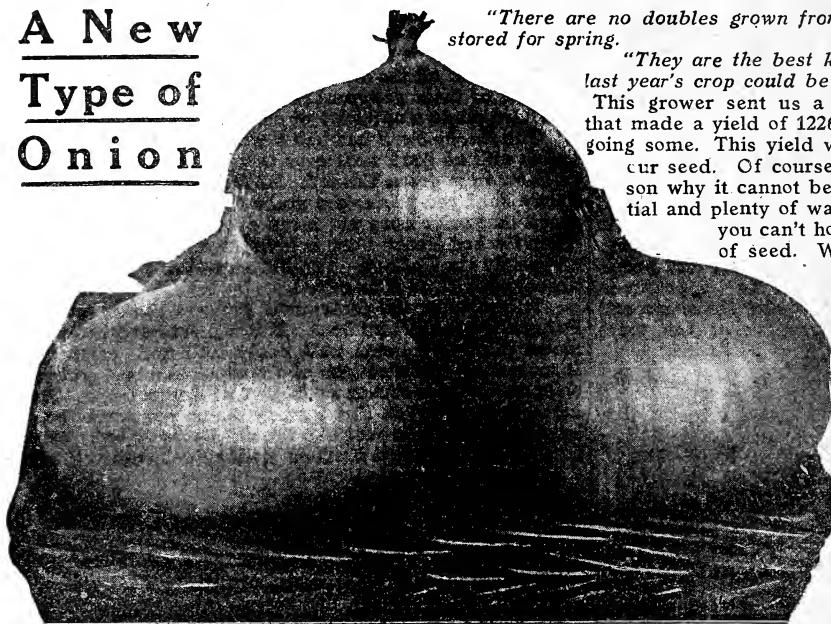
Green Meated Nutmeg. Very early.
Standard Rocky Ford, is a small melon, runs uniform in size and shape, so that a certain number can be packed in the standard shipping crate. As a melon for the home grower, it is entirely satisfactory, if you like a small melon.

The *Green Meated Nutmeg* is the old-fashioned little sweet nutmeg melon that has been the standard for a generation or more. Small, extreme early, sweet and prolific. Of the large green-meated melons, the best type known is the *Hackensack*. We have three strains of this. The regular *Hackensack* is about like *Perfection* in size, but is green-fleshed. It is large in size, fine quality and fairly early. The *Extra Early Hackensack* is a week or ten days earlier ripening. The *Long Island Beauty* is a special strain of Hackensack, the largest of the three, fairly early.

Postpaid Prices on Muskmelons

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4	lb	lb
<i>Banana</i> . Long, yellow, fair quality	10	20	55	1.50	
<i>Burrell's Gem</i> . (Extra fine pink meated)	5	15	50		
<i>California Cream Cantaloupe</i> . Large old-fashioned yellow variety	7	15	50	1.50	
<i>Emerald Gem</i> . Medium sized, salmon-fleshed fine quality	5	15	50	1.50	
<i>Extra Early Hackensack</i> . Said to be ten days earlier than Hackensack	7	15	50	1.50	
<i>Field's Daisy</i> . Yellow flesh, high quality	15	35	1.00	3.00	
<i>Fordhook</i> . Small, red flesh, fair quality	5	15	50		
<i>Green Meated Nutmeg</i> . Medium size, early	10	20	50	1.50	
<i>Hackensack</i> . Large, round, green flesh	7	15	50	1.50	
<i>Honey Dew</i> . A Casaba melon	10	25	75		
<i>Improved Rocky Ford</i> . Southern type	7	15	50	1.50	
<i>Long Island Beauty</i> . Improved Hackensack	5	15	50	1.50	
<i>Osage</i> . Thick, yellow flesh, fine quality	7	15	50	1.50	
<i>Perfection</i> . Large, yellow fleshed	10	25	75	2.25	
<i>Pollock Ten-Twenty-Five</i> . Best pink meated	15	25	75	2.25	
<i>Rocky Ford</i>	10	20	50	1.50	
<i>Standard Rocky Ford</i> . Best strain grown in Rocky Ford District	10	20	50	1.50	

A New Type of Onion



Mountain Danvers. The Onion for High Altitude and Short Seasons
or as an Early Onion in any locality
Postpaid Price, pkt., 15c; oz., 45c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.50

Mountain Danvers

The great trouble in growing onions in the high altitudes of the mountain regions of the northwest is to get an onion that will mature properly. One that will ripen up hard and solid without any thickneck or sprouty stuff.

The irrigation country in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana and the rest of that country, can grow the finest crops of onions on earth if they can get the right varieties. What they want is an onion of good size, good bright color, a good keeper, and above all, very early.

I have a customer in Colorado, up in a high valley at 7,600 ft. altitude, who has been growing onions for market for 20 years and by careful selections has worked up a type of onion that is a wondrous success for mountain country.

The start of it was a good strain of Danvers, but it has been selected and changed until it would not be correct to call it a regular Danvers. It is about half way between a globe and a flat in shape, a very deep yellow color, larger than ordinary Danvers, very early and absolutely sure to ripen, a perfect keeper and a great yielder.

He has been getting 300 to 400 bags per acre (100 lbs. to a bag) right along, and sometimes as high as 600 bags, and gets top price for his onions on account of the high quality and fine appearance.

We have been short of seed the past few years but have a good crop this year so will be able to take care of large orders. Send them along. For the mountain country it is the only sort I would grow and for onion growers anywhere who want a handsome, extra early, yellow onion it will be of great value. When it is gone I cannot get any more.

I firmly believe that any onion grower in the mountain country could afford to pay almost any price for the seed, for it is sure to be a great money maker.

Here is what our grower says about them:

"Our seed will make a good crop in many localities where any other seed would make despair and scullions."

"They will ripen practically all at once without any scullions whatever."

"The color will be heavy yellow shading to brown and very bright."

"The necks are thin and when fully matured, completely closed."

"It will keep with less shrinkage or loss from any cause than any other onion."

"There are no doubles grown from this seed, a great advantage when stored for spring."

"They are the best keepers. At this date, February 5, my last year's crop could be loaded without sorting."

This grower sent us a photograph of a field of this variety that made a yield of 1226 bushels to the acre. That sure's going some. This yield was made by the same man who grows our seed. Of course it is exceptional but there is no reason why it cannot be done again. Good soil is one essential and plenty of water another, and I might mention that you can't hope for a yield without the right kind of seed. We furnish you of the identical stock from which this big yield was made.

Onions

Onion seed is one thing the gardener, and especially the market gardener, is very particular about, and rightly so. I have had before now, a field of onions, part of which would make three or four hundred bushels to the acre, and right along side, a strip that would not make over a hundred, wholly due to difference in seed. It might be some kind that was boomed as a novelty at a high price, or it might be some seed sold at a very low price by some of the so-called cheap seedsmen. Of course, the seed is not the whole thing, but it is a good

start, at least. Besides the tests I make in my test garden every summer, I have grown thousands of bushels for market, and it's had to fool me on onions. The seed I offer is all American-grown and is genuine "Market Garden Stock," pure, true to name and sure to grow. In my test garden last summer I had samples from every stock and there was not a break or a fault in the whole thirty or forty samples.

I have a good lot of seed and if you want a large quantity, I can save you money.

Varieties of Onions

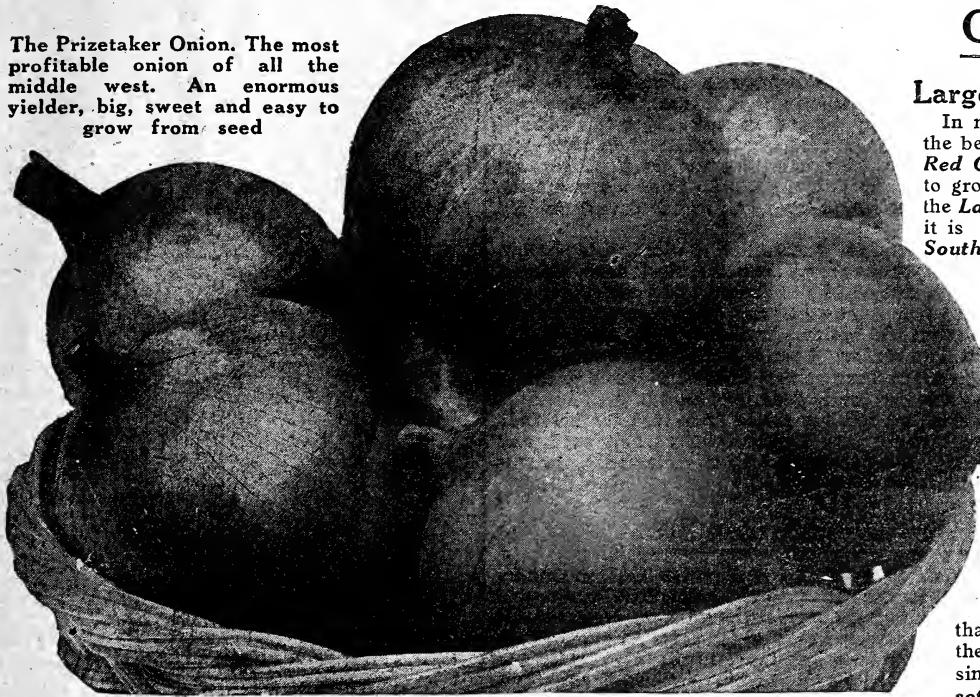
The variety of onions to grow depends to a large extent on what variety your market demands. There is a great difference in markets. For instance, in some of the eastern states they want a yellow globe onion, while the western markets prefer a red onion to a yellow one. But still other markets are paying much higher prices for white onions than for any other color. Some markets want all big onions, while others prefer those of medium size. If you expect to grow onions for market, you should first study your market, find out what kind of an onion is wanted, and then, if possible, grow that particular kind.

The best known and most popular variety among the yellow onions is the *Prizetaker* illustrated above. It is called Spanish King and is the same big onion seen in the round-cornered crates in the fruit stores in the winter time. It is very large, mild and tender, and will outsell any other onion where once known. Take it one year with another, it is probably the best yielder of any of the varieties. Its only fault is that it does not keep well for spring sale. It should be disposed of in the fall or early winter, being too mild and tender to keep well until spring. A good combination would be to plant *Prizetaker*, *Red Wethersfield* and *Large Red Globe*.

The best known of all the red onions and probably the most widely grown of any, is the *Red Wethersfield*. It originated in Connecticut, but has been adopted by the west as its own particular variety. It is the standard big, red, flat onion, of good quality, good keeper and favorably known in all markets.

If you want a yellow thin onion that will keep solid all winter and sell at any time, I would advise *Ohio Yellow Globe* and the *Yellow Globe Danvers*. These are very similar varieties; both globe shaped; hard, uniform size, good

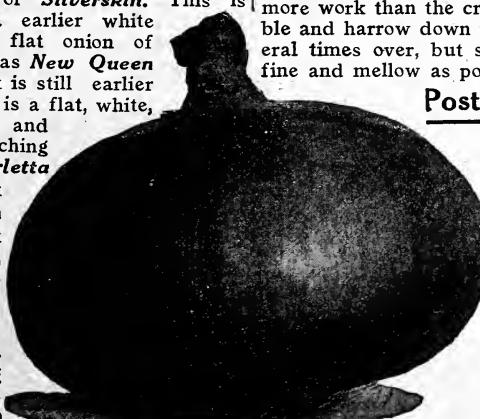
The Prizetaker Onion. The most profitable onion of all the middle west. An enormous yielder, big, sweet and easy to grow from seed



quality and good keepers. The *Ohio Yellow Globe* is a special strain used by onion growers in Ohio and Indiana, while the *Yellow Globe Danvers* is the strain used more in the west. There is also a flatter type, called the *Yellow Danvers Flat*, which is exactly the same as the globe-shaped variety, except that it is flatter and wider. This is the variety most used for yellow onion sets.

The *Australian Brown* is the best keeper of the whole list. I have seen them keep until onions came again. It is about the size of a Yellow Danvers, but of reddish brown color. It will not, however, run absolutely true to color, there will be some white, some pink and some yellow ones in all of them and all of this class are rather small. It is impossible to get them to come true.

In white onions, the most popular variety is *Southport White Globe*. This is the largest successful pure white onion. Perfect globe-shape, very solid, keeps well and in many city markets brings a much larger price than any other colors. It is a poor seeder and the seed is always high priced. It is rather late and takes a long growing season to mature perfectly. If you want an earlier white onion, you should use the *White Portugal*, or *Silverskin*. This is early and a good keeper. A still earlier white onion is the *Silver King*. A large, flat onion of Italian origin. The variety known as *New Queen* is more popular. It is smaller, but is still earlier and more sure to make a crop. It is a flat, white, small onion, very early, tender and sweet. It is used for early bunching and for pickles. The *White Barletta* is very similar to New Queen but slightly smaller. For the mountain states and other regions with short season, especially where irrigation is used, you should use an early variety, one that is certain to ripen. For such places I would recommend above all, *Mountain Danvers*. It has earliness, size, yield, keeping qualities, and is thoroughly acclimated, for it has been bred for 20 years at an altitude of 7,000 feet.



Onion, Red Wethersfield

Onions

Large Red Globe

In most western markets the best selling onion is the *Red Globe* and the variety to grow is what is called the *Large Red Globe*, or, as it is called in the east, *Southport Red Globe*. It is of perfect globe-shape, true rich red, large, solid and heavy yielder. Is a splendid keeper, with ordinary care keeps till spring. There is also a type between this and the *Red Wethersfield*, which is called *Globe Red Wethersfield*. It is slightly earlier than the *Southport Red Globe* and many people prefer it on that account. There is the same onion, or very similar, sold as *Minnesota Red Globe*.

Pointers About Growing Onions

I suppose I am asked more questions about growing onions than about any other one crop, and I am always glad to help out with what advice I can. They are a crop that usually pays well. The yield may be anything from nothing up to 600 bushels per acre or in the irrigation country twice that. Here in the central part of the country a fair yield would be 300 bushels per acre. They are more sure than potatoes or corn. They generally sell well locally and can also be shipped to the big markets. The usual price is about \$1.00 per bushel, but of course may be less in case of over supply and sometimes sell as high as \$2.00 per bushel. You should have rich, well-worked land and make it fine and mellow. Sow the seed very early in drills 12 or 14 inches apart, using 5 or 6 pounds of seed per acre. You will need a garden drill and cultivator, either combined or separate. One person should not undertake to tend more than two or three acres without extra help. They will need to be weeded two or three times by hand and the rest can be done with a wheelhoe. Ground that is infested with weeds will cause more work than the crop is worth. Plow in the fall if possible and harrow down well in the spring. Work the soil several times over, but shallow, till the top two inches as fine and mellow as possible. Get the sets or seed in early

Postpaid Prices on Onion Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb	lb
<i>Australian Brown</i>	7	25	.80	2.75
<i>Barletta</i>	7	45	1.25	4.00
<i>Giant Prizetaker</i>	10	30	.90	3.00
<i>Globe Red Wethersfield</i>	7	30	.90	3.00
<i>Large Red Globe</i>	10	30	.90	3.00
<i>Mountain Danvers</i>	15	45	1.25	3.50
<i>New Queen</i>	5	45	1.25	4.00
<i>Ohio Yellow Globe</i>	5	30	.90	3.00
<i>Red Wethersfield</i>	10	30	.90	3.00
<i>Silver King</i>	5	45	1.25	4.00
<i>Silver Skin or White Portugal</i>	7	35	1.10	3.50
<i>Southport White Globe</i>	5	35	1.10	3.50
<i>Yellow Danvers Flat</i>	5	25	.80	2.75
<i>Yellow Globe Danvers</i>	10	30	.90	3.00
<i>Yellow Strasburg</i>	5	25	.80	2.75

Onion Sets

There is probably more money in early bunch onions than in any crop the gardener grows. All you have to do is to set the sets very early in good rich ground and they are sure to make a crop. Always sell, too. They take very little room, and I have often taken off a dollar's worth to every rod of row. Buy some sets and try it. Figure on about a gallon of sets to the square rod of ground. Bottom sets are the kind to use. Onion sets are 32 pounds per bu., so one pound is the same as one quart.

I do not use or sell top sets, as I consider bottom sets better. These are simply little wee onions grown from the black seed, planted late and thick. They are about as big as the end of your finger and when set out in the spring they come quick and make nice green onions for bunching, or if let stand will bottom down and make big onions like ones from seed, but lots earlier. I can furnish them in red, yellow or white. Yellow are generally best, as they are not so liable to run to seed. Multipier's sets are also pretty good, but hard to get.

In practically all cases red sets are grown from Red Wethersfield seed, yellow sets from Strasburg or Yellow Danvers Flat seed, and white sets from Silverskin seed. Unless we specify otherwise, the sets we offer are from the above varieties.

Mountain Grown Onion Sets

We have been experimenting for several years with mountain-grown onion sets on the theory that they would be solider, harder and better keepers and the results were even better than we expected. It is my personal opinion that they are really worth twice as much as ordinary sets. They are as hard as a bullet, even size, bright color and absolutely sound. In a field test in the market garden of my son, Frank Field, they made about twice the yield per peck of sets over ordinary sets alongside. We used a carload of these sets last year and liked them so well we ordered 5 carloads grown for spring trade. They cost more than other sets but are worth more. We will handle no other sets this year. When they are gone we will quit filling orders, for common sets don't go after you have seen the Mountain Grown sets.

Postpaid Prices on Onion Sets

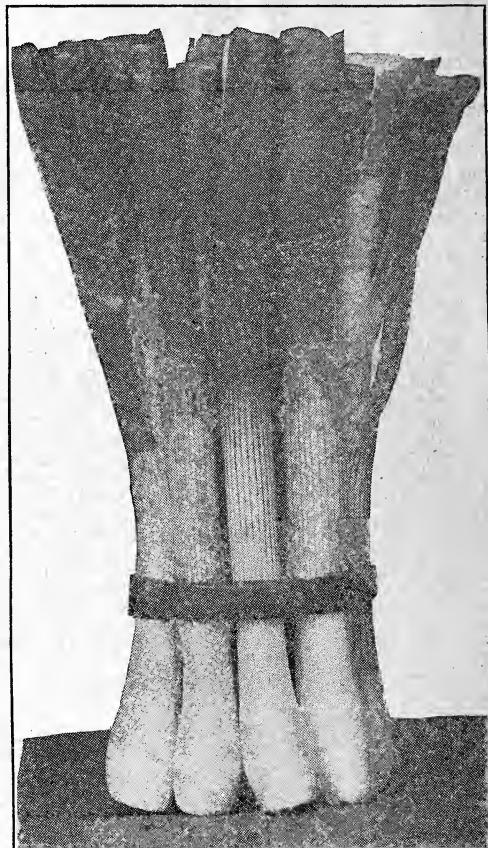
(Either red, yellow or white) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, 15c; 1 lb, 30c; 3 lbs, 75c

Postpaid Quantity Prices

	Gallon	Peck
Zone 2	\$.80	\$1.24
Zone 3	.85	1.33
Zone 4	.95	1.53
Zone 5	1.05	1.70

About Sizes of Onion Sets. It is very important that you get onion sets of the right kinds. If a little too large will run to seed right away instead of making a good onion.

Don't talk hard times unless you have a good garden. If you have a good garden and still have trouble in making ends meet you can consistently kick on present high prices of things you have to buy.



Bunch Onions Grown From Bottom Sets

Mountain Grown Prizetaker Sets

If you want to grow an early crop of big mild onions, plant Prizetaker sets. They are just as good for green or bunch onions but their chief value lies in the fact that they will grow a crop of big onions so much quicker than from seed. And you know the early market on big onions is worth getting after. Prizetaker sets seem to grow better onions than other varieties. I suppose one reason is that the onion is naturally a thrifty grower and produces a big sweet onion.

The reason we do not offer Prizetaker sets more regularly is because of the difficulty in growing them. They are such strong growers that it is hard to avoid "over size" sets and these large sets go to seed instead of making big onions, so are not wanted and are a loss to the grower. However,

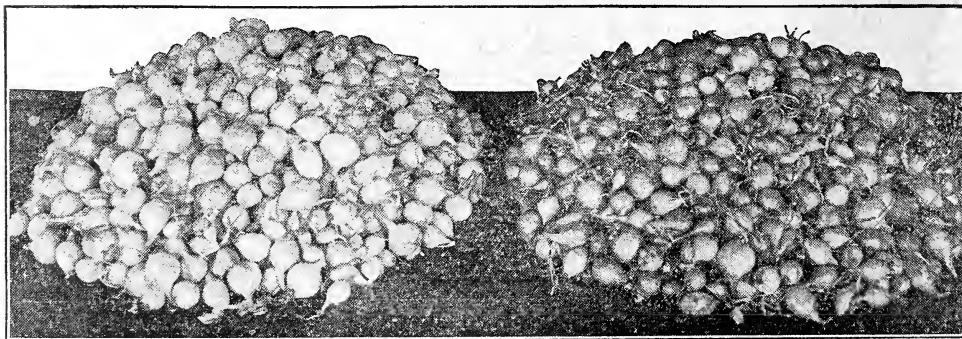
we have been lucky this time although we may never do it again. We have about a car and while they last:

Half pound, 20c; pound, 35c; three pounds 90c postpaid.

Postpaid Prices on

Prizetaker Sets

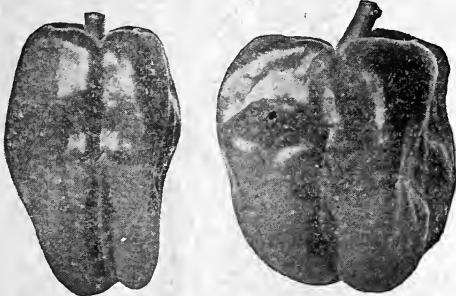
Gallon	Peck
Zone 2, \$1.00	\$1.75
Zone 3, 1.10	1.85
Zone 4, 1.20	2.05
Zone 5, 1.30	2.25



Bottom Onion Sets. Fine for Green Onions or Big Onions Either

Peppers

The largest, sweetest and best of all the mango or sweet peppers is the *Chinese Giant*. I have had them as large as a quart cup, but of course, they don't all grow that big. The *Rural New Yorker* which is a mighty good authority, says editorially: "Chinese Giant pepper has given us great satisfaction the past summer. It is mid and well flavored and appears to be one of the few sweet peppers that do not shock the unwary customer by suddenly developing a taste like a torch light procession." It makes so few seeds that the true stock will always be scarce and



Ruby King Chinese Giant
Two Fine Mango Peppers

high. A great big pepper, as big as your two fists, will often have only a dozen or so of seeds.

The most widely known and widely grown of all the mango peppers is the *Ruby King*. It is well known everywhere and always sells well. It is not so large as the *Chinese Giant* and is slightly more pointed in shape, but is somewhat earlier and sets more peppers to the bush. There is also a cross between this and *Crimson Giant*, which is known as *Ruby Giant*, and has, to a large extent, the good qualities of both parents. It is generally sold in the market as *Ruby King*, but is larger and thicker meated.

There is a medium sized yellow variety known as *Golden Queen*. It is not quite as large as *Ruby King*, otherwise about the same, turning yellow when ripe.

A small mango pepper is the *Bull Nose*. It is sometimes used for mangoes, but is pretty hot for that and not quite large enough. Another good, small sweet pepper is the *Neapolitan*, the earliest of all mango peppers.

If you want a genuine hot pepper, the kind to use is the long, red *Cayenne*. This is the real red hot kind, grows 3 to 4 inches long and is very prolific, often one hundred or more to a single bush. Still smaller and still hotter varieties are *Red Chili* and *Red Cluster*, which grow about an inch long, very thick on the bush and very hot. These are the ones that are used for chili sauce. There is a still smaller and still hotter variety, known as the *Bouquet Pepper*. It is about a half inch long, hotter than double-distilled fire and grows in thick clusters on little dwarf bushes.

Anaheim Chili, named after the little town of Anaheim in southern California, is one of the hot peppers but is not so intolerably hot as some and on this account is very popular for culinary purposes. It is quite large being two or three times as large as Long Red Cayenne.

Postpaid Prices on Peppers

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb
<i>Bouquet</i> . Very small, grows in clusters; red hot	7	50	
<i>Cayenne</i> . Long, hot pepper	10	60	1.90
<i>Red Chili</i> . Used extensively in south for chili sauce	5	50	
<i>Red Cluster</i> . About one inch long, grows in clusters	7	50	
<i>Anaheim Chili</i> . Large hot pepper	10	60	
<i>Mango or Sweet Peppers</i> .			
<i>Chinese Giant</i> . Largest mango; late	15	65	2.00
<i>Golden Yellow Queen</i> . Medium sized	5	50	
<i>Large Bullnose</i> . Medium sized early, red mango	10	55	1.90
<i>Spanish Pimento</i> . Genuine variety	7	50	
<i>Ruby King</i> . Larger and thicker meated than Bullnose	10	60	1.90
<i>Sweet Neapolitan</i> . Very early, medium sized, prolific	7	50	1.85
<i>Ruby Giant</i> . In size between Ruby King and Chinese Giant	10	65	2.00

Parsnips

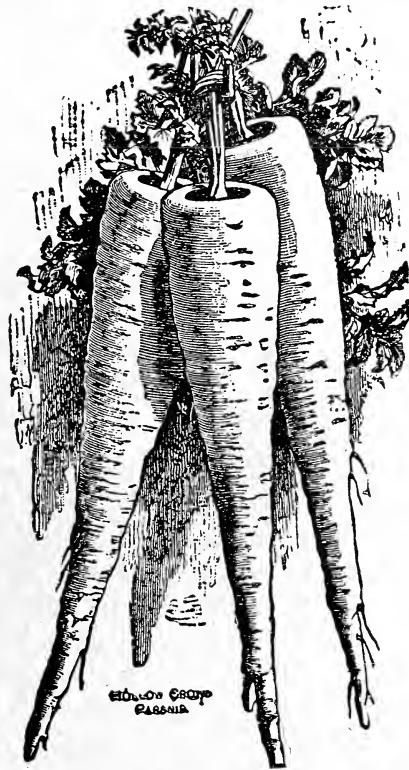
Many people have trouble to get parsnip seed to grow well. The trouble is either old seed or it is planted too late. It should be planted early while ground is cool and moist.

Hollow Crown or *Long Smooth*. The standard sort. Long, smooth, tender and sweet.

Improved Half Long. Much like the above, but shorter and heavier. Fine quality.

Postpaid Prices on Parsnip Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb
<i>Hollow Crown</i> . Large, long, heavy yielder	10	15	40 1.00
<i>Improved Half Long</i> . Much like above, but some shorter	10	15	40 1.00



Parsnips, Hollow Crown



Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster

Why don't you grow salsify? It is one of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables and should be more generally cultivated for use in winter when the supply of really good vegetables is so limited. It has the true oyster flavor, and makes a delicious and inexpensive substitute for them to be used in soup, etc. *Mammoth Sandwich Island*. Average fully double size of old Long White. The roots are white, smooth and, notwithstanding their enormous size, of superior quality.

Postpaid price, per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb, 75c.

Use plenty of squashes and sweet potatoes during the fall and winter. They tone up the system and besides that when properly prepared there is no dish that is relished more.



Big Tom Pumpkins

Pumpkins

You might just as well raise some pumpkins as not. Plant a few hills where the corn is missed and it's done. Squashes do not do that way, but pumpkins seem to like it as well as having the whole field to themselves. The biggest, showiest pumpkin is the **Big Tom**, which is a selection from the old Golden Marrow or Michigan Marrow, and grows uniformly to very large size. Not so large, of course, as the coarse "Mammoth Pumpkins," but the biggest of all true pumpkins. Both skin and flesh are of a deep orange yellow; cooks up nice and tender, and is good for either cooking or stock feed, although not quite so high in quality as **Small Sugar** and **Large Cheese**, and pumpkins of that class.

I have a specially selected strain of the **Large Cheese** pumpkin, which is called the **Buff Pie** pumpkin. We have always grown large amounts of Large Cheese pumpkins for table use, but we have had trouble to get and keep a uniform strain of them. They are inclined to vary considerably in size and shape, and some very thin-meated. For some time now we have been selecting them to get a strain of the true flattened type, clear buff color, uniform size, and with thick, close-grained flesh. If you like a large cheese pumpkin for table use, I am sure you will be highly pleased with this **Buff Pie** pumpkin.

The **Small Sugar** or **Red Sugar** pumpkin is the best of all pie pumpkins. It looks like a regular Yankee or Cow pumpkin but is smaller and entirely different in quality.

Very early and prolific, cooks very quickly and is the best quality of any pumpkin in the list. Next to it in quality I would put the **Large Cheese**. This is the flat, cream-colored, well-known "Sweet Pumpkin." Large and good for either table use or stock. If you want to plant pumpkin seed by putting it in the planter with the seed corn this is the kind to use, as the seeds are small enough so that they will run through the planter boxes right with the corn.

The **Yankee Field**, or **Cow Pumpkin**, is also very popular for planting in corn, but the seeds are so large that they must be planted with a hoe instead of being run through a planter. It is the big Yankee Field pumpkin.

If you want to grow some enormous squashes or pumpkins, something big for exhibition purposes, you should get some seed of what we call our **Exhibition Collection of Squashes and Pumpkins**. In the trial grounds I always grow lots of varieties of these mammoth vegetables, having pretty nearly all the known varieties, both American and foreign. They are all imaginable shapes and colors, and of enormous size, many of them weighing 100 pounds. As there is not enough of each kind to pay to save the seed separately I save the seed out of all the larger ones; mix it well and put it up in ounce packages. As the seeds are very large, it would not be worth while to start with less than an ounce of seed.

Postpaid Prices on Pumpkin Seed

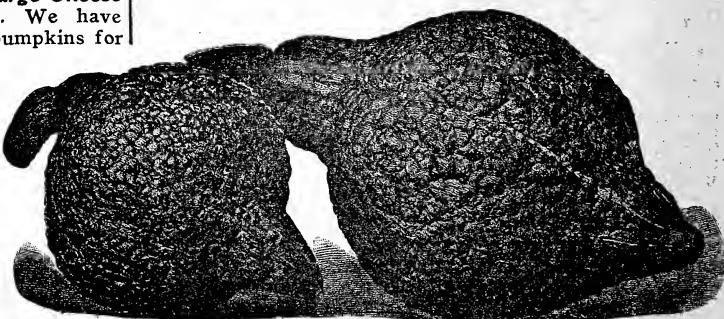
	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.
<i>Buff Pie</i>	7	15	45	1.25
<i>Big Tom</i>	7	15	45	1.25
<i>Large Cheese</i>	7	15	40	1.00
<i>Small Sugar</i>	10	20	50	1.50
<i>Yankee Field</i>	7	15	40	1.00
<i>Exhibition Collection</i>	20	55	1.65	

Squashes

Squashes should have very rich, loose soil, and plenty of room. Make the hills far apart, and don't crowd them. Put in plenty of seed and after the bugs get done with them, thin them to about three plants in each hill.

Table Queen is the finest little individual squash you ever saw, about as large as a quart cup. Cut in halves and boil twenty minutes and it is done. Quality is a rich butter flavor. Cooks dry and mealy. It is blue black in color, cone shaped, keeps like a Hubbard and makes a better pumpkin pie than a pumpkin. We found it about Des Moines where the gardeners had grown it for several years. It is well known and well liked by the people up there who are certainly good judges of squash. Price per pkt., 10c; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; postpaid.

Without a doubt the king of all varieties is the **Genuine Hubbard**. This is the big, warty, hard-shelled, dark-green winter squash. It is big, prolific and fine quality. Will keep all winter and gets better all the time. For nearly a century it has been the standard of quality with which all others have been compared. The new extra warty strain is claimed to be a slight improvement over the old type, but doubt if there is any real difference except a little in looks. Good, pure seed of this variety is always scarce and is es-



Genuine Hubbard Squash

pecially short this year, but I have provided for a big lot of seed and am well fixed. If you want to plant a big field of them, write for special prices.

A somewhat similar squash is the **Marblehead**, which is sometimes called the **Blue Hubbard**. It is somewhat like the Hubbard, but lighter colored. Otherwise I can see very little difference except that it is not quite so good a keeper. There is also a smaller, yellow-colored squash called **Golden Hubbard**, which somewhat resembles the Hubbard in shape and quality. Hard-shelled the same way, but is much smaller, and is orange-yellow in color. If you prefer a soft-shelled squash you should plant the **Orange Marrow**, or, as it is called, the **Boston Marrow**. It is the same shape and size as the Hubbard, but is soft-shelled and is not so good a keeper. It is not so good a quality as the Hubbard but is much earlier and more prolific. It is valuable for early fall sales, besides many people prefer it because it can be cut with a knife. There is a small winter squash called the **Delicious**, which I believe is fully as good quality as the Hubbard. Some claim it is even better. It is about the same color as Hubbard but different shape, being broad at one end and pointed at the other end. It is good for early fall and winter, and while not very large, it makes up for this in high quality. The **Sibley** or **Pike's** (See next page for prices)

(Squash Continued)

Peak, is a good deal the same type of a squash as the Delicious. It is a small light gray squash of most excellent quality, and while not hard-shelled it keeps well for winter.

There is also a little odd-looking winter squash called the **Fordhook**, which many people esteem very highly. It is about the size and shape of a big cucumber, bears enormously cones on the market early in the fall and will keep all winter.

If you want the biggest squash you can get regardless of quality, you should use the **Mammoth** or **Hundredweight Squash**. There are a number of strains of this mammoth squash. They are very large and coarse, and sometimes grow to weigh as much as 200 pounds.

The old-fashioned **Cushaw** or **Crookneck**, I really don't know whether to call it a squash or a pumpkin, but I will class it with the squashes. Among the summer squashes or real early varieties the **Summer Bush Crookneck** is as popular as any. It is shaped like the Cushaw but much smaller. The color is a deep yellow and covered with warts or small bumps. Then there is the flat scalloped edged squashes known as **Early Golden Bush Scallop** and **Mammoth White Bush Scallop**. There is no difference in the quality the color being the principal point of distinction. The **Pattypan** or **Cymelon** is another good one, practically the same as Mammoth White Bush Scallop. Some plant these early varieties among the melons as a trap crop. The striped bugs prefer them to the melons. When they are feasting nicely spray with Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead. Don't spray the melons or you may injure them.

Postpaid Prices on Squash Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb	lb
<i>Blue Hubbard</i> . Large, late, good quality, does not keep well	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Boston Marrow</i> . Soft-shelled Hubbard	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Cushaw or Crookneck</i> . Old-fashioned variety, Delicious. Medium size, high quality, winter squash	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Early Golden Bush Scallop</i> . To be used while green flat	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Exhibition Collection</i> . A mixture of squashes and pumpkins		20	55	1.65
<i>Fordhook</i> . Small; fine for baking	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Golden Hubbard</i> . Fine quality; not a long keeper	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Genuine Hubbard</i> (warted). Large, good keeper	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Genuine Hubbard</i> (Wolf Stock). Colorado grown	15	30	90	
<i>Mammoth White Bush Scallop</i> . Very early, to be used while green	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Mammoth or Hundred Weight</i> . Very large, good for stock	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Pattypan or Cymelon</i> . White, flat, scalloped edge	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Sibley or Pike's Peak</i> . Medium-size	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Summer Bush or Crookneck</i> . Yellow	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Table Queen</i> . Little individual size baking squash. Good keeper	10	25	75	

Sweet Corn

Among the earliest varieties of sweet corn is the **Early Mayflower** and **White Mexican**. They are not as large as the later varieties, but there is not anything from the very first mess you pick to the last that will taste any better. **White Mexican** has made a fine record and is still going strong. It originated in northwest Iowa. Is good size for an early variety; does not show the objectionable deep furrows between the rows; is pure white and I don't see how it can be beaten for an extra early. For a cracking good sort to follow it we have the **White Mexican Home Grown** which has a longer ear, of just as good quality or a little better and will make a better yield, naturally, because of its larger size. These follow each other very closely and you can have sweet corn every day and not miss a meal until they are both gone.

White Mexican

naturally, because of its larger size. These follow each other very closely and you can have sweet corn every day and not miss a meal until they are both gone.

Early Mayflower is in the same class as White Mexican. In fact if anything it is earlier and better. It originated way up in the New England states where it would have to be early in order to make good. It is white, grows a good sized ear usually ten rows or better. It proves to be just a little earlier than any other sort we have. For the past two years in the trials, we have gathered our first mess of roasting ears from the Early Mayflower. The quality has been good, in fact better than most early kinds. It seems to contain a larger percent of sugar than is usually found in an early corn. The appearance of the dry grain shows that. I pronounce it one of the best things in early sweet corn that has come out yet. You are safe in planting all you want.

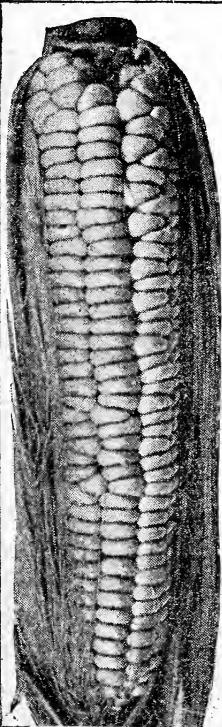
Peep O'Day is another earlier variety supposed to belong in the same class as those mentioned above but it is so very small and often wormy that it is usually disappointing.

Next comes the Cory class of sweet corn which has been popular for the early markets for a good many years. **White Cory** or **White Cob Cory** is the most popular among them. It is very early, grows a fair sized ear and comes at a time when sweet corn is appreciated and in demand. **First of All** which is practical y the same as Red Cob Cory, is the same season and size as White Cory, and I do not think there is any difference in the quality although some do not agree with me. The dry grain shows a pink tinge and the cob is red but this does not show up in the ear at roasting ear stage. In the second early varieties, the best known is the **Early Minnesota**, which comes in just after Cory and White Mexican. A slightly larger and better second early is **Early Champion**, which is probably the best of all the second-earlies. Long, sweet ears like the later sorts and is in and gone before Evergreen is ready. Next following would be **Early Evergreen**, which is an early selection from the Stowell's Evergreen. Slightly smaller and about week earlier. Ears are of good shape and fine quality. **Black Mexican** also comes in about the same season. It is a very sweet variety medium early, and fair size, but its color is against it, the grains being blue-black.

For the main crop of big juicy roasting ears, either for home use or for the canning factory there is nothing equal to Stowell's **Evergreen**, and its improved strain, the **White Evergreen**. Both are very similar juicy, sweet, solid ears, heavy yielders, staying green and tender for a long time. The Stowell's **Evergreen** is the standard variety for the canning factories everywhere, while the **White Evergreen** is more prized for home use and market garden trade.

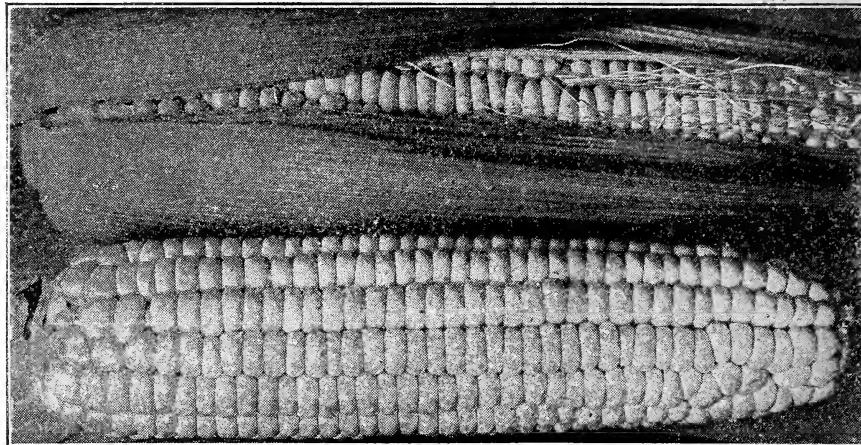
An old standard variety noted for its quality is **Country Gentleman**. It was at one time known as Shoe Peg but was improved to such an extent that it deserved a new name. It is a late variety deep grained with zig zag rows, ears of medium size and exceptional quality. **Zig Zag Evergreen** is a cross between this one and Stowell's Evergreen made in an effort to get a larger ear resembling Country Gentleman with the quality of this variety. I doubt if the result is attained, but is a good variety anyway.

In the south, where it is hard to grow the true sweet corn on account of worms in the ears, the standard variety is **Adam's Extra Early**. This is not true sweet corn, but it is good for early roasting ears. Very early and hardy, and free from worms.



State Fair Stowells

For seven years in succession Mr. Otcheck of Poweshiek county, Iowa has taken first premium on his *Stowell's Evergreen*, at the Iowa State Fair. This is a record that probably has never in the history of this variety been equaled, either in this state or any other state. We bought his crop what he had, and there is nothing in the catalog that we are prouder of than this strain of Stowell's Evergreen. Most of you know what Stowell's is, at least those of you who have gardened very much. It is the big main crop variety, the kind to use for main crop roasting ears and for canning. Ears when ready to use are a pearly white, juicy and sweet. Price postpaid; ounce, 10c; one-fourth pound, 25c; one pound, 75c; three pounds, \$1.75.



State Fair Stowells

we will make you a special price on all three. You will probably want them all for they were made to go together.

If you want a good succession in the white sweet corn I would suggest for early, *Early Mayflower*, for second early, *Early Champion*, and for late, *State Fair Stowells*. Among the white varieties these three are hard to beat.

Golden Bantam Succession, 1 ounce each—25c postpaid
Golden Bantam Succession, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb each—50c postpaid
Golden Bantam Succession, 1 lb each—\$1.45 postpaid

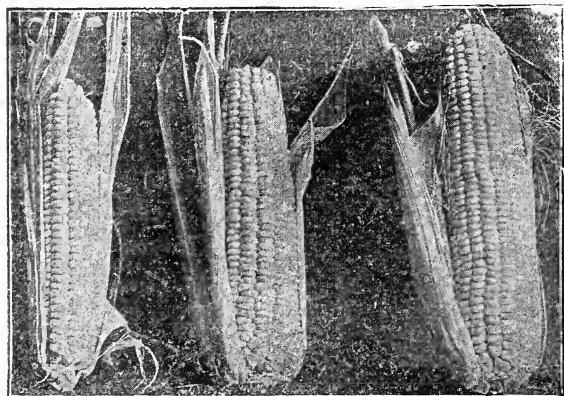
There has developed an insistent demand for later varieties of yellow sweet corn of the Golden Bantam type. Something to cover the entire season, an early, intermediate and late. We have been on the lookout for just this thing which we now list and call the *Golden Bantam Succession*.

The early one of the three is the *Golden Bantam*. You know it well. Of the very highest quality, a rich creamy yellow when ready to use and deepening to an orange color when ripe. In this succession we use our *Mountain Grown* strain high in sugar content.

For the second early the *De Lue's Golden Giant*, which closely follows Golden Bantam and was introduced a year ago and sold at extravagantly high prices. It is a cross between Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. The ear larger but of the same high quality.

Plant liberally of sweet corn. You can't lose if you do not use it all for it can be cut and fed to the stock. Make successive plantings so that you may have the corn at the best. If it all comes on at once only a part of it will be of the highest quality. There is no reason why you cannot have corn of the highest quality from the first gathering until frost. It is a common mistake to gather corn too old. All the sweet, tender, juicy, qualities are gone when it becomes hard. Often it is gathered too young. Nothing but blisters where the corn should be.

Postpaid Prices on Sweet Corn



Golden Bantam Succession Early, Intermediate and Late

For a late, *Golden Evergreen*, a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. You are well acquainted with Stowell's Evergreen which produces the late crop of big, juicy roasting ears. You will get this same quality in the *Golden Evergreen*.

So there you are with the Golden Bantam quality all the way through. You can buy them singly at prices noted, or

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	lb	3 lbs
<i>Peep O'Day</i> . Early, but small	5	15	40	1.20
<i>White Mexican</i> . (Sioux City). Best real early sweet corn	7	18	55	1.45
<i>Adams' Extra Early</i> . Not a sweet corn; early and hardy	5	15	40	1.10
<i>First of All</i> . Early dry corn, pink 8-rowed	5	15	40	1.10
<i>Golden Bantam</i> . An excellent early. Yellow at roasting ear stage	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Golden Bantam</i> . Mountain Grown. An extra good strain of this popular variety	10	20	60	1.50
<i>Early Minnesota</i> . A large early good quality	5	15	40	1.10
<i>Early Champion</i> . Midseason, large ear, good yielder	7	18	55	1.45
<i>Early Evergreen</i> . High quality, midseason	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Black Mexican</i> . Medium late, shallow grained, fair quality	5	15	40	1.20
<i>Early Mayflower</i> . Extremely early, good quality	5	15	45	1.20
<i>White Cory</i> . Standard early variety	5	15	45	1.20
<i>White Mexican</i> . (Home Grown). Later and larger than regular strain	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Ziz Zag Evergreen</i> . Good quality, medium sized ear	5	15	40	1.10
<i>White Evergreen</i> . Large, deep-grained, very juicy and sweet	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Stowell's Evergreen</i> . Rank growing, large eared, late	5	15	45	1.20
<i>Country Gentleman</i> . Small ear, high quality, deep grain	7	18	55	1.45
<i>De Lue's Golden Giant</i> . An intermediate yellow of high quality	10	20	60	1.50
<i>Golden Evergreen</i> . Main crop yellow of the Stowell Evergreen type	10	20	60	1.50
<i>State Fair Stowells</i> . An exceptionally fine strain of Stowell's Evergreen. See description elsewhere	10	25	75	1.75

The Redhead

A New Tomato That is Different and Better

For eight years I have been hunting for an early tomato better than Field's Early June which I first introduced in 1909 and now I have it in the new "Redhead." The Early June has made good everywhere and has proven all that was ever claimed for it, but there was never anything so good but what there was eventually something better, and that has proven to be the case with the early June. It is good, but the "Redhead" is better.

During this eight years I suppose I tried out 1,000 different strains of early tomatoes in our trial grounds. Customers sent in hundreds of them and I tried out all the crack sorts offered by other seed houses but none proved better than Early June except this one. And unless it was better than Early June there was no use offering it. I first heard of this tomato two years ago in an odd way. I bought some canned tomatoes from a customer of mine who runs a home canner in connection with his market garden. They were so solid, meaty, high-colored and fine-flavored, that I immediately wrote to know what kind they were. Here is his reply:

"I certainly appreciate your kind letter, and note that you are stuck on our tomatoes. Now, Field, I am going to tell you a tomato story. The tomatoes you got are only second grade. We had about an acre of these tomatoes, a private early variety of my own, and we sold over \$600 worth of early tomatoes from it and then canned 2,000 cans of first grade, besides a few second grade, all from that one acre. Now this sounds rather fishy, but I have the proof to back it up. The flavor of this tomato far excels anything I have ever found in my 20 years of market gardening, and I never saw anything in the tomato line that would compare with it in earliness, yield, smoothness and color."

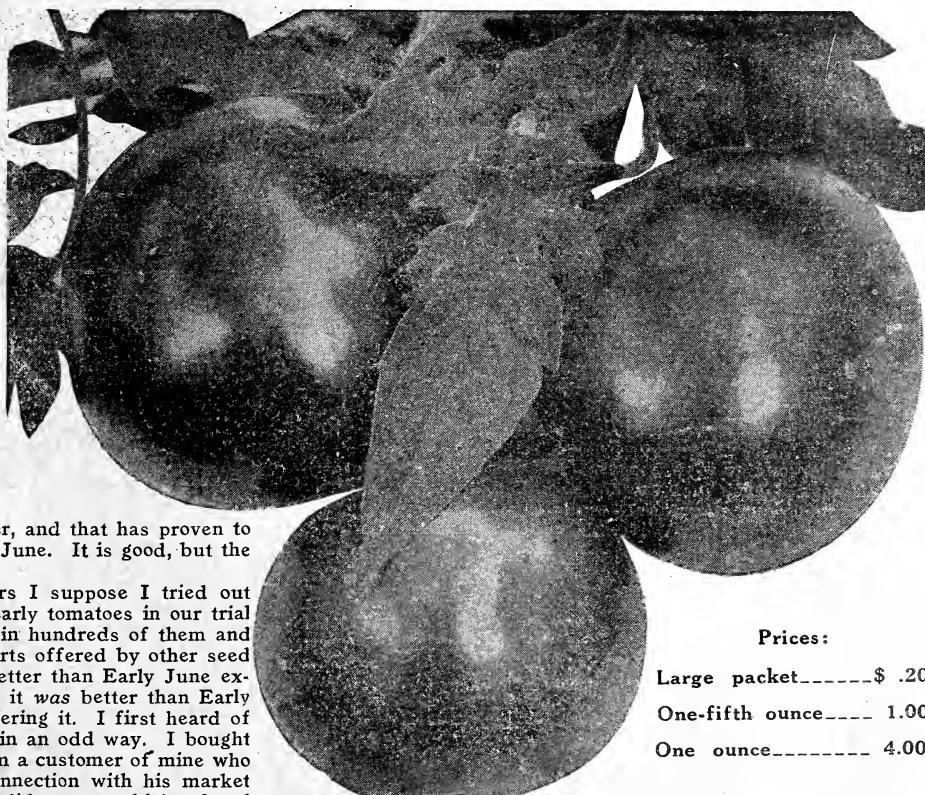
Of course I was interested and he sent me some plants

Main Crop Varieties of Tomatoes

For main crop tomatoes there is nothing to equal the **New Stone**. This is the best representative of the Livingstone type of big, solid, "beefy", smooth red tomatoes. It is the earliest of any of the large tomatoes, always smooth and remarkably free from rot. It is solid-meated, of good flavor and very prolific. In most localities this is the only one the canning factories will allow grown for them. It holds up its size clear to the end of the season and after it once gets started bearing will bear heavily and continuously until frost.

Matchless is a very similar variety, large, solid blood-red tomato suitable for main crop or canning.

If you want an extra large, showy tomato of very high quality, however, there is nothing equal to the Ponderosa class of tomatoes. This includes Ponderosa, Crimson Cushion, Beefsteak, Majestic, Tenderloin and several others. Most of these, however, are simply **Ponderosa** under another name and for that reason we don't use anything but the regular straight **Ponderosa**. It is a very large tomato,



Prices:

Large packet	\$.20
One-fifth ounce	1.00
One ounce	4.00

for the trial grounds and sent Frank some for his market garden. They proved to be away ahead of everything else we had, but we tried them out another year to make sure, and they did it right over again.

So we paid the originator \$500 to save us a sack of extra-select seed from his first pickings, and we have it in the house now ready to divide with you.

Description—This tomato is a deep blood red, not yellowish nor purple, but just *red red*. It is almost a globe, a little flattened, never rough or wrinkled. The photograph shows this exactly. Does not crack easily and seems practically resistant to blight. Foliage and vine medium; neither light nor heavy. Cuts very solid, almost like Ponderosa. Very early, at least as early as anything on the market, and much bigger and better than any first early. Ripens clear to stem solid color. Keeps bearing till late. See prices above.

almost seedless, sometimes a little rough, but is certainly the largest of all and the finest of all.

There is also a dwarf or bush form of Ponderosa, which is sold under several different names, but is best named simply Dwarf Ponderosa. It is supposed to be the Ponderosa on a Dwarf Champion bush, but with us has been late and a very shy yielder, and I would not recommend it.

A great tomato for the south is the **Mississippi Girl** tomato shown on another page.

Another tomato that is grown largely in the south, especially for shipping, is the **Livingstone Globe**. It is a very fine purple tomato, globe shaped and good every way.

Of the small tomatoes for preserving or for sweet pickles, probably the best one is the **Yellow Pear**. A small, pear-shaped yellow tomato, which seems very hardy and yields enormously. The **Yellow Plum** is very similar but slightly different in shape. There is also a larger yellow tomato, known as **Golden Beauty**. This is a round, smooth yellow tomato of very much the same size and shape as

Beauty, but golden yellow.

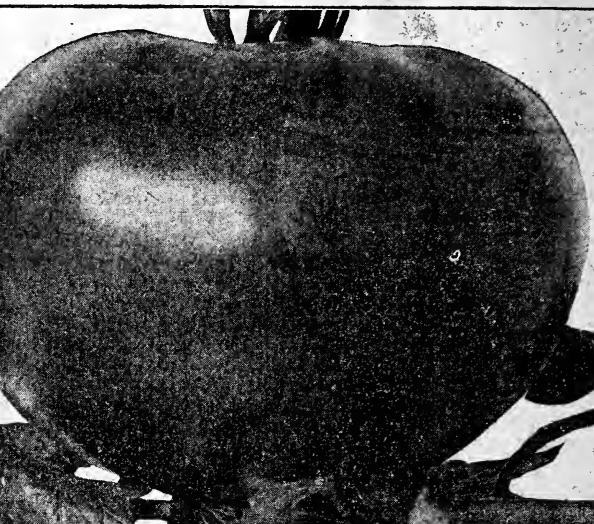
Another yellow tomato is *Yellow Ponderosa*, a very large variety, in fact as large as the pink Ponderosa that we are familiar with. This is a new introduction and worth a trial.

Early Varieties of Tomatoes

Of course I don't believe there is any tomato made so good as my *Field's Early June* and *Redhead*, which I have described fully on another page. But there are lots of other good varieties of tomatoes each one of which has some particular point of excellence.

Generally speaking, the best first-early tomato to outside of Early June and Redhead, is the *Earliana*. It is of good size, fairly smooth, good quality and ripens an enormous amount of fruit very early. Later in the season the big main crop tomatoes go ahead of it, but for the first three weeks of the season, when tomatoes are high priced and taste good, they will turn out lots of fruit. The *Earliana* is a scarlet or fire red color. In some markets this is an advantage, while others prefer a purple or pink tomato, or as it is sometimes called, flesh-colored.

While the *Earliana* is a fine tomato and a great money-maker in most markets, it would lose you money in a market that demanded a purple tomato. In such case you should plant *June Pink*, *Acme* and *Beauty*. *June Pink* is best described as a pink *Earliana*, as it has the same light, slender vine, is early and bears fairly well. It is not so large and smooth, however, as *Acme*, which for that reason is generally chosen by southern truckers as the variety, to grow to ship north. *Acme* is a purple variety, very smooth,



New Stone. Best of all the smooth, red, main crop tomatoes

nice medium size and very early. *Beauty* is very similar, but even larger; is a smooth solid, fine flavored tomato, almost as large as Newstone, but purple color. Where markets call for purple or flesh-colored tomato, this a fine one to grow; is good size, fine appearance, medium early.

Another purple early tomato is the *Dwarf Champion*. This is especially desirable in some places on account of its very dwarf stocky bush and holds the tomatoes up off the ground and does not run to vine in extra rich soil.

Field's Early June Tomato

This tomato originated with Rev. W. H. Rust, who lives about thirty miles from here, just across the line in Missouri. He is a country parson of the old circuit rider type. He has two county charges, a little five acre farm and a passion for gardening. His special hobby is tomatoes. For several years he has been trying to get a tomato that would be earlier and better than anything in the list. The *Early June Tomato* is



Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25; 1 lb., \$8.00

the result of his twenty years of patient experimenting. When he first brought me some of the tomatoes I thought it was a Stone he had till I cut them open, when it was easy to see I was wrong. When I found he had been selling them since June 14 and was getting practically double price on account of high quality I began to get interested.

It is earlier than *Earliana*, as smooth and handsome as *Stone*, and more prolific than either one.

I am not going to give any long description of the tomato, as that one line tells the whole story. It looks like *Earliana* and has much the same kind of a vine, but is a little earlier, is smoother, redder and much solid. Very mild sweet flavor, instead of the somewhat sour taste so

common in early tomatoes. It bears much heavier than any other early tomato. It looks just like *Stone* for shape and color, possibly not quite so large. Flesh is solid and seedless of *Ponderosa*, and you know that's the limit.

A money Maker. Just think what it would mean to have tomatoes ahead of anyone else, and much finer ones, too. Rev. Rust sold over \$100 worth from 102 vines in the parsonage garden.

Plant the Early June in the house or hot-bed nine or ten weeks before you expect to set them out. Transplant them once before they go in the open. A good plan for this is to transfer them to plant boxes, then when a good size, and the weather warm, set them in the field.

There is a great demand for a perfect canning tomato and we have been working along that line for several years, starting, of course, with the Stone-type of tomato, for the Stone tomato has always been acknowledged as the finest of all canning tomatoes. What we have is not exactly improved Stone, although it is along the same line. It has the same deep red color as the Stone, but is slightly larger, more uniform in size and of remarkable ability to withstand hot, dry summer weather. Perhaps you have all had some experience with tomatoes blooming all right, but failing to bear fruit. This is especially common in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi and other southern states. The Mississippi Girl is remarkably free from this failing. Here is a summing up of what we claim for the new one:

A wonderful deep red color
Uniform, even size
An enormous yielder
Solid, deep, red flesh
Freedom from cracking

A long season of bearing
Thrifty, vigorous vines
Ability to stand hot weather
Apparently blight proof
Smooth as an egg

The name was given in honor of the girls of Mississippi who have done such wonderful things with their "Tomato Clubs." You know all over the south, and especially in Mississippi, the girls have been organizing clubs, not to do fancy work, or to study high-brow literature, or to promote social aspirations, but for the humble and useful purpose of canning tomatoes and incidentally, made a lot of money for themselves.

Bonny Best is a splendid second early tomato classed by some as an early sort. It is much larger than most early or intermediate varieties. If you know what the New Stone looks like, you will have a good idea of the general appearance of this tomato. It is perfectly smooth, solid, and ripens a heavy crop. A good succession will include this variety and would be Redhead for early Bonny Best for second and New Stone for late.

Chalk's Early Jewel is a smooth, bright red early tomato. A little deeper color than the Earliana, not quite so early but larger.

Of the small tomatoes for preserving or for sweet pickles, probably the best one is the **Yellow Pear**. A small pear-shaped yellow tomato, which seems very hardy and yields enormously. The **Yellow Plum** is very similar, but slightly different in shape. There is also a large yellow tomato, known as **Golden Beauty**. This is a big, round, smooth, yellow tomato of very much the same size and shape as Beauty.

The Pink Early June

The only possible drawback to Field's Early June is that some markets object to a colored one instead. The **Early June** is a fire red without a trace of pink or purple. Two or three years ago, however, we found a single plant, evidently a sport or hybrid, bearing typical Early June to-

The Mississippi Girl Tomato



A pair of typical Mississippi Tomatoes.

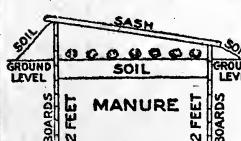
Best tomato for canning and main crop through summer

matoes except that they were of pink or purple color like Acme or Beauty. It proved to be fixed in character and comes absolutely true to type. It is very early, smooth and solid; like the parent and with the Acme color. It is remarkably heavy yielding and is a great money maker. Some of the boys insisted that on our grounds it out-yielded the regular Early June, but that may have been imagination.

Postpaid Prices on Tomato Seed

	Pkt. Oz.
<i>Redhead.</i> Very early, large, bright red, 1-5 oz.	1.00 20 4.00
<i>Field's Early June.</i> Good size, smooth, solid red, productive	10 75
<i>Pink Early June.</i> Smooth, medium-sized, compact bush, good bearer	10 75
<i>Earliana.</i> Standard early red	10 45
<i>June Pink.</i> Early, somewhat rough	5 40
<i>Bonny Best.</i> Good size, fairly early, red fruit	5 40
<i>Dwarf Champion.</i> Early pink tree	5 40
<i>Chalk's Early Jewel.</i> Strong grower, smooth red tomato	7 40
<i>Acme.</i> Second early, pink tomato, good shipper	5 40
<i>Golden Beauty.</i> Main crop, yellow variety	7 40
<i>Beauty.</i> Main crop, pink, large, good canner	5 40
<i>Mississippi Girl.</i> Large, smooth, bright red	10 75
<i>New Stone.</i> Good size, solid, bright red; good canner	10 45
<i>Matchless.</i> Large, smooth, dark red	5 40
<i>Livingstone's Globe.</i> Medium size, pink, high quality	5 40
<i>Ponderosa.</i> Solid and meaty, very large, pink	15 65
<i>Yellow Pear.</i> Standard preserving	10 65
<i>Yellow Ponderosa.</i>	15 65

Directions for Making a Hot-Bed



Hotbeds are intended for starting vegetable plants, such as sweet potatoes, cabbage and tomatoes, earlier in the season than they could be grown in the open ground. The heat is furnished by the fermentation of vegetable matter, the most convenient and eligible material being stable manure well mixed with straw and thoroughly wet down. For small hotbeds the most common method is to dig a pit from one to two feet deep and fill with manure, tramping it down, and if dry, adding water. It must be fresh, as manure that has heated once is no good. After tramping and wetting, cover with rich, mellow soil to the depth of six inches for planting cabbage, tomato and similar

Peas

Early Varieties

The earliest varieties of peas grown and the surest to make a crop is the *Alaska*. They grow about knee high and set very full of rather small dark-green pods, which are almost all ready to pick at one picking. Seeds are smooth and blue when ripe. Compared with the Improved Extra Early, it is slightly earlier and not so large podded, quality about the same. It is always sure to grow well and will

come up and bear in spite of any kind of weather. Market-gardeners especially are advised to plant heavily of this variety, as it is a great money-maker.

The *Improved Extra Early* is very similar, but is three or four days later and generally a little taller. This is the brag early to which many seedsmen give first place usually under some high-sounding name of his own. Pods are slightly larger than pods of Alaska and vines remain in bearing a little longer. Otherwise the two varieties are very similar, and both having smooth seed, they can be planted at the same time, very early, and the one will follow the other.

For a larger, slightly later, smooth pea to be planted at the same time as these two and to follow them in the market, I would advise *Fillbasket*. It comes in immediately after the Extra Early, or say a week later than Alaska, but is considerably larger than either one; both pod and vine; and with me it yields far more than any other early pea, or in fact any pea, early or late that I have seen. Like all the smooth peas it is sure to come up and will not rot in the ground like the wrinkled ones. With Alaska and Extra Early for first picking, and Fillbasket for second crop, and Dwarf Champion for main crop, you are sure of plenty of peas all summer. All are half dwarf, growing from 14 to 30 inches high.

American Wonder will give satisfaction as a first early among the wrinkled sorts. It is very well for so dwarf a vine, dwarf with a thrifty vine, high quality and yields

Nott's Excelsior follows very close and is a trifle larger, both pod and vine. Next comes *Premium Gem* or *Little Gem*, still some larger. Both these varieties are fine and have had a wonderful run during the past years, but *Little Marvel* is so much better in both yield and quality that it is only a question of time until they will



Early Alaska

be on the shelf and almost forgotten. Still they have many friends and we are not ready to drop them. All the above early, wrinkled varieties have rather small to medium sized pods, but are well filled. If you prefer a large pod in an early dwarf pea grow *Laxtonian*. Other large podded, early varieties are the *Gradus* and *Laxton*. They are very high quality and grow a rather tall, slender vine which is sensitive to dry weather and heat. For this reason the yield is not certain but you can't say anything against the quality. These two varieties are so near alike that there is really very little choice between them. They have had a tremendous run in the past and still selling well. It is interesting to note the number of names you can buy them under. There is an early and late strain of each, and they, or practically the same thing, can be bought as Early Morn, Prosperity, Marchioness, World's Record, Early Giant, Extra Long Pod, Snowdrop, and no doubt many others.

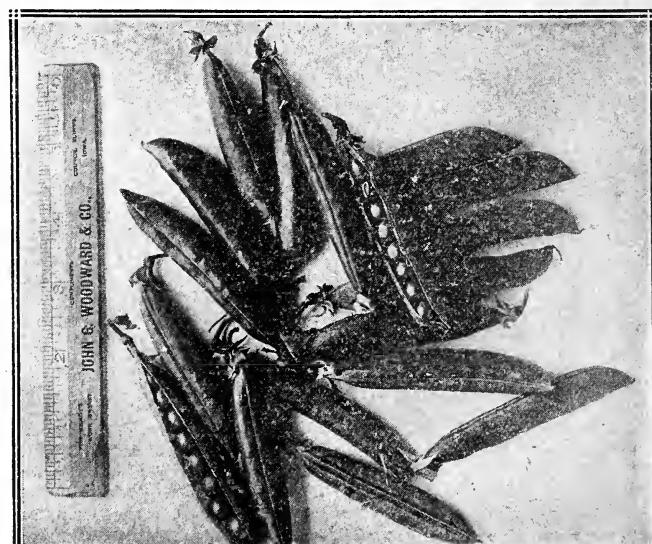
Among the newer varieties there is nothing that has gained in popularity as fast as *Little Marvel*. It is an early dwarf, wrinkled pea that will largely take the place of Nott's *Excelsior*, *Prem. Gem* and varieties of that class.

Its strong points are yield and quality. The vines are simply loaded. The pods are not large, being medium in size, but are stuffed full of peas. And for quality, it simply can't be beat.

The *Market Surprise* is something new in an early smooth seeded variety. The vine and pod resembles Alaska but the seed are different. In fact you might say it is an improved Alaska, as far as quality and yield are concerned but a wee bit later. Try it out. Maybe it is just what you are looking for.

Late or Main Crop

In the main crop peas, the best one, to my notion is the *Dwarf Champion*. This is a dwarf or bush form of the old-fashioned



Improved Extra Early

Champion of England. It grows about 18 inches high, stiff stalked and close-jointed, literally loaded down with big, fat pods, which always come in pairs. Peas large, thin-skinned and of most delicious flavor. *Advancer*, which is a very similar variety; large, sweet and heavy yielder. *Everbearing* is also quite similar, and is supposed to stay in bearing all summer. *Alderman* is a pea that is best described as an improvement on Telephone. Very similar, but better every way.

Stratagem is an old reliable large podded variety of very high quality. It is a late sort and winds up the season with peas that taste just as good as the first mess. It has a dwarf vine and this is the principal difference between it and Alderman and Telephone.

Alderman and *Telephone* will yield heavier but requires more care in that they must have sticks or trellis of some kind for the vines to run on. You will be well repaid for this work, however, as the quality, yield and size of pod cannot be beat.

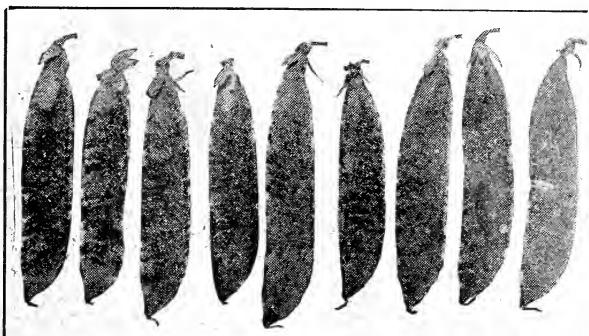
Champion of England and *Marrowfat* are also tall sorts but the quality is not equal to those mentioned above. These varieties have been on the market for years and have a great many friends but I cannot say that I am partial to them. Champion of England grows a rank vine with medium sized pods. Marrowfat is a smooth seeded variety and can be planted early but requires a long season to mature and produces medium sized pods of rather poor quality. Both these varieties are living on the reputation they made for themselves years ago when peas of really high quality were scarce. The so-called sugar pea is the *Dwarf Gray Sugar*.

This has pods about the same size as other peas, but they have no tough lining and can be broken up and cooked, pods, peas and all like string peas. They bear enormously.

The English are great people for peas and have originated some fine varieties. I think they are far ahead of us in this respect. Some of their large podded varieties simply can't be beat. I have imported and tried out a number of them and have selected three that will cover the season from early or late. I call them simply *English Early*, *English Second Early* and *English Main Crop*. They are all big, fat, heavy podded dwarf peas very fine in quality and under favorable conditions are great yielders. They have the short jointed, heavy stalk and the broad leaves, typical to most English varieties.

I would suggest that you buy all three so that you will have a continuous supply throughout the season. In this case I will make you a special price. 35c for one-fourth pound of each, and \$1.25 for one pound each.

Field's Tom Thumb.—The little dwarf bushes are simply loaded with fat pods stuffed full of peas. You can have peas just as early as you want them. New potatoes and creamed peas. You know how they taste. It is a new variety that is certainly worth a trial. In some respects it is so much like the old Tom Thumb that to avoid confusion we thought of giving it that name but the seed is white and pale green, instead of blue, and it so far outclasses Tom Thumb that we couldn't do it. So we added the



Dwarf Champion. Splendid main crop variety

name of Field as a guarantee of its excellence and superiority and let it go at that. The peas are smooth and can be planted as early as you want to, the earlier the better. You can't get them in too early. The vines are dwarf so plant them closer together than you do other varieties and they will outyield anything else. That is the beauty of a good dwarf pea. Four ounce package, enough for 40 or 50 feet of row, 25c per package, for as many as you want. Try it this year and plant heavy next year.

Postpaid Prices on Peas

	Pkt.	1/4 lb	lb	3 lbs
Alaska. Best extreme early	5	15	45	1.20
Fillbasket. Long, fat pod, follows Alaska and Improved Extra Early	5	15	45	1.20
Improved Extra Early. Good yielder, well-filled pods	5	15	45	1.20
American Wonder. Very dwarf, high quality, early	5	15	45	1.20
Gradus. High quality, medium tall, large pod	5	15	45	1.20
Laxtonian. Very large, well filled pods, highest quality, fine dwarf	5	15	50	
Little Marvel. High quality, good cropper, dwarf	5	15	50	
Not's Excelsior. Similar to American Wonder	5	15	45	1.20
Premium Gem. (Little Gem.) Dwarf, medium sized pod; prolific	5	15	45	1.20
Thomas Laxton. Like Gradus	5	15	45	1.20
Advancer. Dwarf, medium-sized pod	5	15	45	
Bliss Everbearing. Dwarf, strong grower, main crop	5	15	45	1.20
Champion of England. Very late, should be staked	5	15	45	1.20
Dwarf Champion. Good quality, prolific dwarf	5	15	50	1.35
Dwarf Gray Sugar. To be used like snap beans	5	15	45	1.20
English Early. Dwarf, vigorous grower, large pods, of high quality	5	15	50	1.35
English Second Early. Very dwarf, large pods	5	15	50	1.35
English Main Crop. High quality, lots of pods	5	15	50	1.35
Marrowfat. Late, tall, smooth seed	5	15	45	1.20
Stratagem. Large pods, high quality, late	5	15	45	1.20
Telephone. Very large pods, should be staked	5	15	45	1.20
Alderman. Like Telephone but better	5	15	50	1.35
Field's Tom Thumb. Early, good yield	25			
Market Surprise. Heavy yielding, early	10	20	60	1.50



Field's Tom Thumb

Radishes



Early Round Dark Red

Varieties

Probably the earliest class of radishes are the little round red ones. This includes the *Early Bird*, *Early Round Dark Red*, *Scarlet Turnip White Tipped* and *Early Scarlet Globe*. These are all very early, very tender and very sweet, almost round and bright red with often more or less of a white tip. *Early Bird* and *Early Scarlet Globe* are practically the same radish solid, bright scarlet in color and more of a perfect globe in shape. In most markets it is the best seller.

The *Scarlet Turnip* and *Scarlet Turnip White Tipped* are more flattened or turnip shaped one being scarlet and the other red with white tip. The *Sparkler* is a very fine special strain of the same variety, having a remarkably clean bright color, and perfect shape and appearance. *Crimson Marble* is a perfect ball in shape and a deep red color. It is very early and always sells well. In early radishes of slightly longer oval or half-long shape, we have the *French Breakfast* and *French Forcing* or *Paris Beauty*.

The *French Breakfast* is the well known, white-tipped, half long, early radish, very tender, but gets pithy quickly. The *French Forcing* is the one I sent out free for two or three years. It is a good radish, bright red, oblong, very early and very sweet. Does not last long but is such good eating you won't give it a chance to last. As a rule it is not as much of a forcing variety as its name might indicate. For a forcing use *Non Plus Ultra* a beautiful little round bright red radish with small tops and just the thing to plant in your hot-bed for the first real early radishes. Just as good for outdoor planting.

It is really hard to say which is the best variety of radishes. The different markets have different ideas about this, and if you expect to plant heavily of radishes for market, you should first find out what sort of a radish sells best in your particular market. In some places they want a long, slender, scarlet radish; other markets want a long white radish; while still others will accept nothing but the short, round radish. In either case, if you grow the wrong kind you have trouble selling them. So find out first of all what your market wants, and then try to grow that particular type of radish. Of course, for a home garden it does not make so much difference, and any radish of good quality would grow all right. For the big market find out what kind is wanted and grow that kind exclusively. For home market or garden you should grow a half dozen varieties



Scarlet Turnip White Tip Radish

Among the round white varieties the only one of importance is *Round White*, which is about as early as the round red varieties. Really there is not enough difference in earliness to speak of. In quality, also there is very little difference, if any. It is more a matter of whether you prefer a red or white radish. *Crimson Giant* is an early red radish, looking much like the old *Early Scarlet Globe*, but more perfect in shape and color and much larger. It comes in nearly as early as the first early, but keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet until it gets as large as a teacup or larger. I have sold from them sometimes nearly a month from one sowing.

The *Long Bright Scarlet* is not as long as *Long Scarlet* and a much brighter red, shading to white toward tip. It makes a good appearance when bunched ready for market. The *Chartier* is some later and larger. Is not as bright red as *Long Brightest Scarlet* nor as dark a red as *Long Scarlet*. It is between the two in both color and shape. It stands well through the summer. The most popular long red radish is the *Long Scarlet*. It is long, slender, dark red and very tender. For a long radish it has very few tops and is called by some *Long Scarlet Short Top*.

The *Icicle* is probably the tenderest and sweetest of all the long radishes and the earliest. The one thing against it is the white color. Most people seem to prefer, for some reason, the red radishes. But if you do not object to the color, the *Icicle* is the one you should grow. It is very early. Another long white radish is the *Lady Finger*. Compared with the *Icicle* it is larger later and will stand longer without getting pithy. The *Strasburg* is a very large white radish very late and egg-shaped, and never gets pithy. Often grows to weigh seven or eight pounds and can be cooked like a turnip. It is the kind to grow if you want something that will stand all summer.



Crimson Giant

For the home garden many people prefer a mixture of radishes, so I have for years made what we call the *All Season's Mixture*, which

is a mixture of all the different kinds of radishes mostly early ones. I have sold this mixture ever since I started in the seed business, and it has always given great satisfaction.

For winter radishes the ones you can sow in the fall at turnip sowing time and have for fall and winter use, the best kind is the *Chinese Rose Winter*. This is a good-sized radish when ready to pull being six or seven inches long and about two inches in diameter. It has more or less of a stump root instead of being pointed. It is pink and makes a nice appearing radish. The *Mikado* or *Chinese White Winter* is another good one, white instead of pink. They grow to a large size without getting pithy and can be kept through the winter.



Icicle Radish

These are the tenderest and possibly the earliest of all radishes. Pure white, tender, mild, quick growing.

Postpaid Prices on Radish Seed

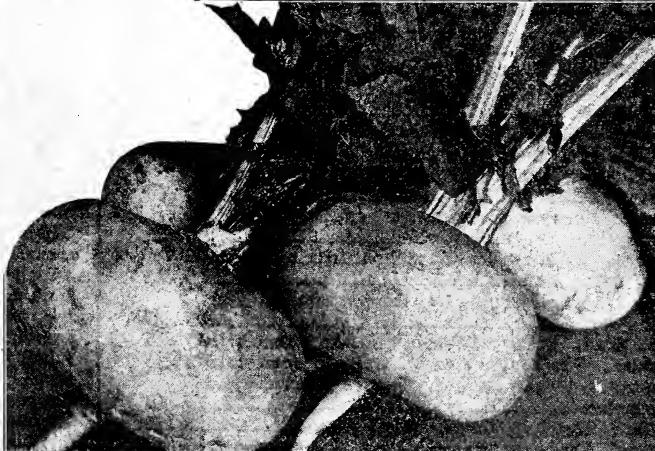
	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb	1 lb
<i>Nor Plus Ultra</i> . Very early forcing. Round bright red, small tops	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Crimson Giant</i> . Grows large and remains tender and sweet	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Crimsom Marble</i> . Slightly flattened globe-shaped; uniform	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Early Round Dark Red</i> . Early, mild and sweet	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Early Scarlet Globe</i> . Bright red, comes quick	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Early Bird</i> . Similar to above	10	20	55	1.65
<i>French Breakfast</i> . Very early; gets pithy quick	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Round White</i> . Best round white sort	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Scarlet Turnip White Tip</i> . A very pretty early round radish	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Sparkler</i> . Special strain of above	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Charter</i> . Long, red, good quality	5	15	45	1.35
<i>French Forcing</i> or <i>Paris Beauty</i> . Half long, bright scarlet, very early	5	15	45	1.35
<i>Icicle</i> . Early, crisp, sweet, medium, long, white	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Lady Finger</i> . Long white. Main crop	10	20	55	1.65
<i>Long Brightest Scarlet</i> . Intense bright scarlet	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Long Scarlet</i> . Large, medium, late, good variety	10	20	55	1.65
<i>S. rasburg</i> . Large, half long, white, good summer radish	10	20	55	1.65
<i>All Seasons</i> . All of the above and more in mixture	7	15	45	1.35
<i>Chinese Rose Winter</i> . Standard for winter use	7	15	45	
<i>Chinese White Winter</i> or <i>Mikado</i> . Very large; similar to above	7	15	45	
<i>Nerima</i> . Large, long white, Japanese winter variety	10	30		

Turnips

Early turnips should be sown, or better yet, drilled very early. You can't get them too early. They will come on quickly and be ready to eat a couple of weeks before the early potatoes are. They should be thinned out, however, to at least six inches apart in the row. Most people let turnips stand too thick. That makes them small and tough and bitter. Every early turnip should have a piece of ground at least twelve by six inches and late turnips a square foot of ground for each plant. Late turnips can be sown in July and August and will keep growing until the ground freezes. Use from one to three pounds of seed per acre.

For early use the best variety of turnips is the *Early Milan*. It is tender and sweet and very early. Looks like the old Purple Top Strap Leaf but smaller and earlier. There is also a pure white strain of the same turnip, called *Early White Milan*. No difference except color. *Snowball* is fine for either early or late.

For main crop, and especially for fall sowing the main standby is the old fashioned *Purple Top Strap Leaf*. Large, sweet and fine grain. The *Purple Top Globe* is practically the same turnip, but slightly deeper in shade and a little heavier. On account of its shape it yields better than the old flat type. *White Globe* is much like Purple Top Globe, except that it is white and somewhat later. There is also a yellow-fleshed turnip called *Amber Globe*, but I do not like it so well as the ordinary varieties.



Turnips, Purple Top Strap Leaf

The *Rutabaga Turnip* is a different growing turnip entirely. It has smooth leaves like a cabbage, grows slower than an ordinary turnip and much larger. The best variety has a purple top with a yellow flesh. This is the variety we use. They are not much of a success here in Iowa, but in the northern states they are quite valuable.

There is a long, slender turnip, called *Cowhorn Turnip*, which is much used for stock feeding and for a fertilizer crop to plow under. It is too big and coarse for table use, but is valuable in other ways.

If you happen to have a surplus of vegetables, don't waste them. Feed them to the stock. Another thing, be neighborly. Your neighbor may be short of just what you are long on.

Postpaid Prices on Turnip Seed

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb	1 lb
<i>Amber Globe</i>	5	10	30	.90
<i>Cowhorn</i>	5	10	30	.90
<i>Extra Early Milan</i>	10	20	60	2.00
<i>Early White Milan</i>	10	20	60	2.00
<i>Early Snowball</i>	7	15	45	1.20
<i>Purple Top Strap Leaf</i>	7	15	40	1.00
<i>Purple Top Globe</i>	7	15	40	1.00
<i>Rutabaga</i> . <i>American Purple Top</i>	7	15	40	1.00
<i>Seven Top Turnip</i> . For greens	5	10	30	.90
<i>White Globe</i>	5	10	30	.90

Page of Odds and Ends

Vegetables

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb

Chicory. Large rooted. A good substitute for coffee	5 25
Citron. Red Seeded. Small, striped preserving melon	5 20
Citron. Green Seeded. Much the same as the other in size and shape, but green	5 20
Endive. Green Curled. Tie the top of leaves together and bleach	5 20
Garden Lemon or Vine Peach. For preserves, prepare same as Citron	10 30
Garlic. Tastes like onion only more so. Per bulb, 5c; pound, 50c.	
Ground Cherry. Yellow	10 50
Kohl Rabi. White Vienna. Looks like a cross between cabbage and turnips and is better eating than either one. Grow it just like cabbage	10 35
Leek. Large Flag. Used for soup	5 20
Okra. Mixed. Very popular in the south. Gather pods when young and tender	5 15
Parsley. Moss Curled. Used for garnishing and seasoning	10 20
Rhubarb or Pieplant.	7 15
Sunflower, Mammoth Russian. Grown for chicken feed. Pint equals about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb at the lb rate	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb 10c; lb, 40c
Tobacco Dust. Per lb 25c; 3 lbs. 65c postpaid 12 lbs. express not prepaid, \$1.00	
Tobacco, White Burley. Fine, all purpose variety	10 40
Brussels Sprouts. Diminutive cabbage heads from along the main stalk	5 25
Collards. Cabbage leaves without heads. Popular in the south	5 15
Kale. Dwarf. Belongs to cabbage family. Fine for greens	5 25
Kale. Tall. Same as above, but 2 to 3 feet high	5 25
Mustard, Black. Very early. Goes to seed soon	5 15
Mustard, Chinese Curled. Leaves curled and crumpled	15 15
Mustard, Ostrich Plume. Well named	5 15
Mustard, Fordhook Fancy. Very finely curled	5 15
Mustard, White. Grown for seed	5 15
Spinach, Bloomsdale Savoy. Very early	7 15 35
Spinach, Giant Thick Leaf. Later than above and stands longer without going to seed	7 15 35
Swiss Chard <i>Lucullus.</i> Large, fleshy crumpled leaf. Fine for greens during summer	5 20 50

Mushrooms

Mushrooms can be grown with fair to good success by those who will take the pains to do the work right and have patience to overcome a possible failure or two at first. I do not advise the growing of mushrooms commercially with the expectation of making a lot of money off of them until you have had some experience.

Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn is received absolutely fresh at frequent intervals from the manufacturer. This spawn will produce mushrooms of a specific variety, selected with special reference to size, color and prolificness. It absolutely eliminates all danger of raising poisonous mushrooms.

Each brick weighs from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and will spawn 10 square feet of beds. Sold by the brick. Standard brick, 50c; 3 bricks, \$1.25, postpaid. By express or freight, 10 bricks, \$3.50.

Herbs

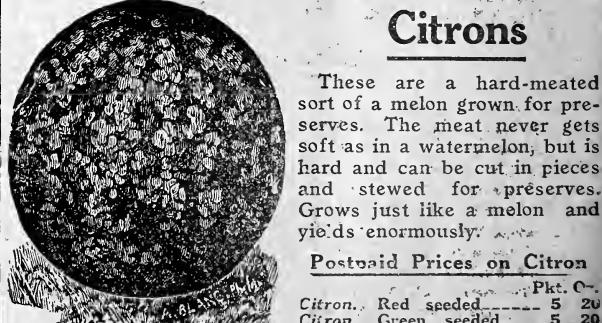
Pkt. Oz.

Anise. Annual. Used for garnishing, seasoning and for cordials. Seeds have an agreeable aromatic taste. Use dry seed	10
Balm. Perennial. Leaves used for making Balm Wine. A pleasant beverage and tea used in fevers. Use dry leaves and seed	05
Sweet Basil. Annual. Leaves used for flavoring soups, stews, etc., also for garnishing. Use dry leaves and seed	05
Borage. Annual. Leaves used for salad. Bee's gather nectar from flowers which are very aromatic. Flower spikes used in cool drinks	05
Caraway. Biennial. Seed used for flavoring breads, pastry, meats, etc. Also used in confectionary and medicines. Use seed	10
Coriander. Annual. Seed aromatic and used for flavoring and in the manufacture of liquor and confectionary. Leaves used for garnishing	05
Dill. Annual. Seeds used for flavoring dill pickles. Also in soups and sauces	10 25
Hoarhound. Perennial. Leaves used for flavoring and in the manufacture of cough remedies. Use dried leaves	10
Lavender. Perennial. An aromatic medical herb grown chiefly for its flowers which are used in making perfume. Dried leaves put up in paper bags, used to perfume linens and keep out moths	10
Sweet Marjoram. Perennial. Dried leaves and shoots used for flavoring	05
Rosemary. Perennial. Leaves used for seasoning. The oil from the flower in perfumery	10
Summer Savory. Annual. Plant aromatic. Leaves and young shoots used for flavoring, especially with boiled string beans	10
Sage, Mammoth Broadleaf. Perennial. Use dried leaves for seasoning meats and so on, and for medicinal purposes	15 50
Thyme. Perennial. Young leaves and shoots used for soups, dressings and so on, either green or dry. Thyme tea, a cure for nervous headaches	10
Wormwood. Perennial. A medicinal herb. Beneficial for poultry and should be planted in every poultry yard	10

Kohl Rabi

This vegetable looks like a cross between a cabbage and a turnip and is better eating than either one. The leaves look like cabbage only smaller. It makes a sort of turnip, but above ground. Grow it just like cabbage. It is fine eating, more delicious and tender than any turnip. The variety we use is the *White Vienna*. Per pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

Citrons



These are a hard-meated sort of a melon grown for preserves. The meat never gets soft as in a watermelon, but is hard and can be cut in pieces and stewed for preserves. Grows just like a melon and yields enormously	Pkt. Oz.
Citron, Red seeded.	5 20
Citron, Green seeded.	5 20

Condensed List of Flower Seed

Hardy Perennials

Alyssum. Yellow. Golden-Tuft	05
Canterbury Bells (<i>Campanula</i>) Mixed	10
Carnation. Dwarf Marguerite	10
Columbine (<i>Aquilegia</i>) Mixed	10
Coreopsis Lanceolata	10
Daisy (Bellis) Double Mixed	10
Daisy. Marguerite or Oxeye	10
Daisy. Shasta	10
Forget-Me-Not. (<i>Myosotis</i>) Blue	10
Foxglove. (<i>Digitalis</i>) Mixed	10
Gaillardia Grandiflora	10
Gypsophelia paniculata (<i>Baby's Breath</i>)	05
Hollyhock	07
Larkspur. Perennial (<i>Delphinium</i>) Mixed	15
Pinks. (<i>Dianthus</i>)	05
Sweet Peas. Perennial Mixed	10
Sweet William. Double	10
Violet. Sweet English	10
Wallflower	05

Flowers Succeeding in Partial Shade

Butterfly Flower. (<i>Schizanthus</i>) Mixed	05
Canterbury Bells. (<i>Campanula</i>) Mixed	10
Columbine. (<i>Aquilegia</i>) Mixed	10
Coreopsis Lanceolata	10
Forget-Me-Not. (<i>Myosotis</i>) Blue	10
Daisies	10
Feverfew. (<i>Matricaria</i>) Double White	05
Foxglove. (<i>Digitalis</i>) Mixed	10
Larkspur. Perennial (<i>Delphinium</i>) Mixed	15
Pansy	10
Snapdragon. (<i>Antirrhinum</i>) Mixed	10
Violet. Sweet English	10

Flowers Suitable for Pots

There are a number of splendid pot plants such as Begonias, Greenhouse Carnations and Chrysanthemums, Cyclamen, Ferns, Fuchsias, and Geraniums, that we cannot furnish. There is considerable trouble connected with the mailing of these and I would advise getting them of your local greenhouse man.

Ageratum Mexicanum. Blue	05
Ageratum Albiflorum. White	05
Asters, Queen of the Market	10
Asters, Florist Mixture of Extra Early	10
Butterfly Flower (<i>Schizanthus</i>) Mixed	05
Forget-Me-Not. (<i>Myosotis</i>) Blue	10
Geranium Mixed	10
Heliotrope	05
Ice Plant. (<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>)	10
Lantana Hybrida	05
Mignonette	05
Nasturtium. Dwarf mixed	05
Petunia. Hybrida	07
Ten Weeks Stocks, Dwarf Mixed	10

Climbing Vines

Balloon Vine	05
Balsam Apple (<i>Momordica Balsamina</i>)	05
Canary Bird Flower	05
Cobea Scandens	10
Cypress Vine. Red and White Mixed	10
Gourds, Ornamental	05
Hyacinth Bean. (<i>Dolichos</i>) Mixed	05
Japanese Hop (<i>Humulus Japonicus</i>)	10
Moonflower	07
Morning Glory	07
Nasturtiums. Tall mixed	05

Climbing Vines Continued

Sweet Peas	05
Sweet Peas. Perennial (<i>Lathyrus Latifolius</i>)	10
Wild Cucumbers	05

Flowers Suitable for Hanging Baskets,

Veranda Boxes, Etc.

Nasturtium. Tall, mixed	05
Petunia. Hybrida	07
Smilax. Greenhouse climber	05
Verbena	10

Flowers Suitable for Borders and Edgings

Balsam or Touch-Me-Not	05
Butterfly Flower. (<i>Schizanthus</i>) Mixed	05
California Poppy. (<i>Eschscholtzia</i>) Mixed	05
Calliopsis Atkinsonia. Yellow and Brown	05
Calliopsis Drummondii. Deep Yellow	05
Candytuft. White	05
Canterbury Bells. (<i>Campanula Medium</i>) Mixed	10
Chrysanthemum Annual. Double White	05
Coleus. Foliage Plant. Fine Mixture	10
Coreopsis Lanceolata	10
Lobelia. Deep Blue	10
Lobelia. Pure White	10
Mignonette, Sweet	05
Nasturtium, Dwarf	05
Pansy. American Mixed	10
Petunia. Hybrida	07
Pinks. Double China	05
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora, Mixed	10
Portulaca (<i>Rose Moss</i>) Double	10
Portulaca (<i>Rose Moss</i>) Single	10
Salpiglossis. Mixed	10
Sweet Alyssum. (<i>Alyssum Benthani</i>) White	10
Sweet William. Double	10
Verbena.	10
Vinca, Mixed	05

General List of Annuals

Angels Breath (<i>Gypsophelia elegans</i>)	05
Annual Evergreen	05
Asters. Florist Mixed	10
Bachelor's Button (<i>Globe Anarint</i>)	05
Bachelor's Button (<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i>)	05
Canna Seed. Mixed	10
Castor Bean (<i>Ricinus</i>) Mixed	05
Celosia Plumosa. Mixed	05
Coxcomb. (<i>Celosia Cristata</i>) Dwarf	10
Cornflower, Blue	05
Cosmos. Mixed	10
Dahlia. Fine Single Mixed	10
Dahlia. Fine Double Mixed	10
Devil-in-the-Bush. (<i>Nigella</i>)	05
Everlastings. (<i>Helichrysum</i>)	05
Four O'clock or Marvel of Peru	05
Heartsease. Tufted or Bedded Pansies	10
Job's Tears or Indian Beads	05
Joseph's Coat. (<i>Amaranthus Tricolor</i>)	05
Larkspur. Annual	10
Love-Lies-Bleeding	05
Marigold. Dwarf Mixed	05
Marigold. Tall Mixed	05
Mourning Bride. (<i>Scabiosa</i>)	05
Nicotina affinis	10
Poppies	10
Salvia Splendens	10
Sunflower. Double	10
Sweet Sultan. (<i>Centaurea Alba</i>)	10
Ten Weeks Stocks. Dwarf Mixed	10
Zinnia. Mixed	10

Asters

Of the flowers grown from seed, few are more satisfactory than asters. They are easily grown in any good soil, in any location, and by anyone. They will grow in open ground or in partial shade. They bloom at a time of the year when other flowers are scarce and from July till frost they furnish a wealth of bloom. The seed can be planted either in the open ground or in a hot-bed or cold frame, or the plants may be started in a box in the house. There is a big list of sorts but the ones I have selected are the ones I like best myself, and I am sure they will please you.

Florists' Mixture of Asters.

This is made up from the cream of the list, all tall-growing, long-stemmed sorts, principally white, pink, and red sorts, with a sprinkling of other delicate shades. This is the mixture to grow for cut flowers or extra fine ones for the home garden. Large pkt., 10c; trade pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.75.

Florists' White Asters. Tall. Many flower-lovers prefer to have the white sorts by themselves, and for these I have made up a very fine mixture of tall, white asters from all the best known named sorts, such as Victoria, Crego, Giant Comet, Giant Branching, Peony-flowered and Ostrich Feather. Large pkt., 10c; trade pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.75.

Florists' Pink Asters. Tall. Similar in quality to the Florists' White Asters described above, but containing only pink, flesh-colored and peach-blossom colors. Large pkt., 10c; trade pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.75.

Florists' Red Asters. Tall. This is the deep red section of the same extra-fine grade. Colors are various shades of deep red ranging from cherry to deep crimson. Large pkt., 10c; trade pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.75.

Florists' Blue Asters. Tall. Same extra fine quality as the other Florists' Mixture of Asters, but covering the blue shades, ranging from light blue or lavender to sky-blue and royal blue. Large pkt., 10c; trade pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.75.

Florists' Mixture of Extra Early Asters. Dwarf. This mixture is made up from the best extra-early or June-flowering asters. They cover the whole range of color but run stronger on whites, pinks and reds. Large pkt., 10c; trade pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.75.

SPECIAL OFFER: One large packet each of the six mixtures, 50c. With these six separate mixtures of Florists' Asters you would be well fixed for commercial aster growing and most wonderful lot of flowers that could be imagined.

Queen of the Market. A fine strain of early asters, specially valuable for commercial work. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

Peony-Flowered Perfection. Probably the largest aster of any. Large, tall plants, and enormous peony-shaped flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

Giant Comet or Poodle. Just like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Enormous flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with long twisted, curling petals. Very fine. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

Semple's Giant Branching. Late flowering, very large and graceful. Borne on a branching upright bush. Very free-flowering. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c;

Choice Mixed. A good mixture of asters containing all colors, shapes and sizes. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.



Tall Mixed. A good mixture of all the tall sorts. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

White Mixed. All kinds, shapes and sizes of asters. all pure white. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora

You all know what it is, the old-fashioned Phlox of Grandmother's garden. They have improved it some since then and the range of colors is greater. Nevertheless it is the same flower and will recall many tender memories. It is a low growing plant, standing from six inches to a foot high. With its brilliant colored flowers it shows up well in a big bed and looks well along the border. Will bloom all summer. Colors, bright crimson, pink, buff, white and yellow. Sold in a mixture only. Price per pkt., 10c.

Pinks

One of the old favorites. Easily grown and should be in every garden. **Double China.** Very fragrant. Pkt 5c. **Fireball.** A very large, hardy pink, very double and deep fiery scarlet in color. Pkt. 10c. **Snowball.** A fit mate for the Fireball. Just exactly like it but pure white in color. Pkt. 10c. **Grass. (Clove Pinks).** Very sweet scented. Hardy and will live for years. Always found in old-fashioned gardens. Mixed colors. Double and single. Packets, 10c.

Poppies

These are my favorite flowers. They grow and bloom in any kind of soil and in any kind of weather. The colors are so brilliant and showy that they attract more attention than anything on the place. As someone has said: "They are red and not ashamed of it." My bed of poppies won the admiration of every passer this last summer, and in July, when it was so hot that nothing else would bloom, the poppies were on hand, fresh and beautiful every morning.

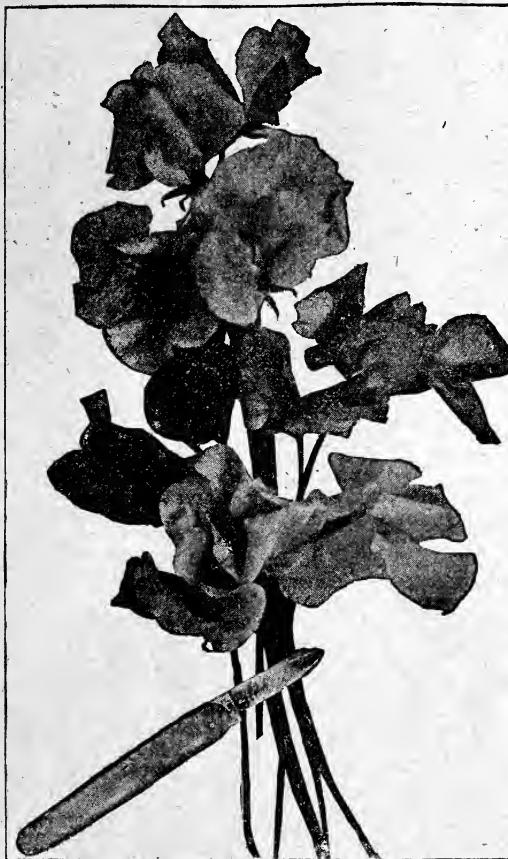
Finest Mixed. These are the ones I had in my garden last summer. I saved seed from the best ones of all kinds and made one grand mixture of it. I have all kinds and all colors, double and single. Many are the tall, stately kind. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

Double Peony-Flowered. Tall growing and looks like a large peony. All colors and shades. Pkt. 7c. **Double Carnation Flowered.** Like a carnation but much larger. Pkt. 7c.

New Shirley, Mixed. This, to my mind, is the prettiest of all the poppies. The petals are so delicate and of so fine a texture that they resemble the finest tissue paper in bright colors. Pkt. 10c.

Plant poppy seed outdoors very early in the spring, the earlier the better. The seed should be barely covered as it is very small. They can not be transplanted so sow the seed where you want the flowers to bloom.

Sweet Peas



The **Grandiflora type** includes all the older varieties from which the newer Spencers came. In this class we find some very large varieties and beautiful color markings. They seed abundantly and for this reason can be sold cheaper than most other strains. These old favorites have many friends and there is a strong sentiment against dropping them, although the Spencers are better. In the following descriptions the standards refer to the top petal and the wings to the two lower petals.

Blanche Ferry. Standard, a bright carmine rose, wings white tinged with pink. This is an early variety of medium size.

Dorothy Eckford. One of the best pure white varieties. Very large.

King Edward VII. A beautiful bright red or crimson scarlet. One of the showiest varieties, a great favorite.

Lady Grisell Hamilton. Standard light mauve, wings lavender.

Miss Wilmot. Standard orange pink, wings rose.

Navy Blue. A very deep hue. Best of the blues in the Grandiflora class.

Othello. Pleasing shade of dark maroon.

Prima Donna. A beautiful soft pink. Usually carries four blooms to the stem. A vigorous grower.

Any of the above varieties, pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Grandiflora Collection. Special Offer. One packet each of the above named sorts, a packet of Cupids and an ounce of Finest Eckfords Mixed, 10 pkts. in all. This collection will plant a double row 25 feet long. Price-----35c

Spencer Type Sweet Peas

Spencer Type. This is the newer type of sweet pea. The flower is more open, have longer stems, produces more flowers and for a longer period of time. They are of enormous size and have a much wider range of color. Both standards and wings are waved and frilled, which is one of the chief attractions of this type. In the following descriptions the standards refer to the top petals and the wings to the two lower petals.

Apple Blossom. Standard rose, wings light carmine, overspread on primrose.

Constance Hinton. A pure white Spencer of enormous size.

Countess Spencer. The original Spencer and even today after all the improvement in this type one of the best

Dainty Spencer. White edged with clear rose pink.

King Edward. A rich crimson with waved petals.

Lord Nelson. Best deep blue among the Spencers.

Margret Atlee. Standard apricot pink on cream ground, wings a pinkish rose and salmon.

Paradise. A soft rose pink.

Any of the above Spencers, pkt., 10c; ounce, 40c.

A mixture of all the above named varieties, pkt., 10c, oz., 40c.

Spencer Collection. Special Offer. One pkt. each of the above named sorts and an ounce of Countess Spencer Hybrids enough for a double row 25 feet long. Price-----50c

Finest Eckfords Mixed. This includes all the best Eckfords of the Grandiflora type, and also a sprinkling of what is known as the California Giants. It has every imaginable color and shade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 65c.

Countess Spencer Hybrids Mixed. This is the wonderful new orchid-flowering race of sweet peas which has created such a sensation the last two or three years and originated a new class of sweet peas. The flowers are of a very large size frilled and ruffled at the edges, and generally three or four blossoms to a stem. There is a wide range of color, mostly in soft delicate shades. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75c.

Perennial Sweet Peas. These grow somewhat like an ordinary sweet pea, but live over from year to year. Quite a curiosity Pkt. 10c.

Cosmos

This is a tall growing annual with dark green feathery foliage. It bears a pretty single flower which shows up beautifully against this dark foliage. It is good as a cut flower but works in best in the background. **Giant Cosmos** stands four or five feet high and blooms late in the season. **Early Flowering Cosmos** blooms much earlier and is about three feet high. Price per packet, 10c.

Sweet Williams

This sweet scented old-fashioned flower is a perennial but does best as a bi-annual, that is, blooming the second year. It is hard to say which is the prettiest, the single or the double. I could be well suited with either. All in mixed colors. Price per pkt., single 5c; double, 10c.

Carnations

The regular greenhouse carnations are rather hard for the amateur to grow, but are very fine if you can grow them. The Marguerite Carnations are not quite so large but are much earlier and easier to grow. Will bloom the first year from seed.

Dwarf Marguerite. A certain success. Sweet scented and fine in every way. Pure white, dark red, pure yellow, or all colors mixed. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Pansies

If you have ever been in Colorado in the summer time you have probably noticed the wonderful pansies they grow out there. They are simply wonderful. Of course, it is partly the climate, for pansies love cool weather and in the high altitude out there, it is cool in summer. We have visited Colorado three different summers on our



Pansies, American Mixture

auto trips and we always admired the pansies and got in touch with some of the best growers. I find that the pansy seed grown there carries its vigor, and size, and beauty even, when grown in other places. It seems like the cool mountain air puts extra life into it. Finally, I made arrangements with a pansy specialist at Boulder, Colorado, to grow me some seed and I have a limited amount of this seed to offer now. It is a mixture only, but the finest mixture I ever saw. He says it is the best in the world and I think maybe he is right. Then I got from a man in Washington, some seed in separate colors, grown under the same conditions

All Standard Size Packets

Mile High Mixture 25c Deep Yellow 15c
Pure White 15c Jet Black 15c

SPECIAL OFFER: One packet each of above,
4 packets in all, for 50c.

Plant early in spring either outdoors or in the hot-bed. Will do well almost anywhere. I have the very best American, French and English seed, and for size and brilliant coloring you cannot beat it anywhere.

International Mixture of Show Pansies. This is a special mixture of the very finest and largest pansies. If

there are any better pansies to be had anywhere; I wouldn't know where to look for them. All the big fellows are included and under high culture blooms 3 inches or more in diameter may be expected. It covers the entire range of color, from pure white to deep red and coal black, with all the shadings and combinations of colors in between. Pkt. 20c, 2 for 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00.

American Mixture is from seed grown right here in America by American growers. We can grow just as good seed as Europe, or any other country, so why import? The flowers are large and the mixture shows a wide range of color, "a multitude of smiling pansy faces." This will be the most popular mixture we have. Price per pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c.

Named Giants. These named sorts are special colors which have been saved out and selected to come true to color, size and shape. They are all of the Giant type, the great big fellows with long stiff stems, gorgeous colors and ruffled edges. Per pkt., 10c.

Golden Yellow. Clear deep yellow 10c

King of the Blacks. Deepest velvety blacks 10c

Snow Queen. Pure white throughout 10c

Azule Blue. Clear bright blue 10c

SPECIAL OFFER—One pkt. each of the above named Giants

and one pkt. of American Mixture 35c

Daisies



Daisies

These are among the most popular flowers and are easily grown from seed. The true daisies are white with yellow center, but the so-called English Daisy comes in colors. Daisies work in best as cut flowers. Use a little green with them and they show up beautiful. Florists use them a great deal.

Marguerite or Oxeye Daisy 10c
Shasta Daisy 10c
Double Daisy (Bellis) Mixed 10c
One each of above 25c

Larkspur

Seed of Larkspur are very slow to sprout, and for this reason it is a good plan to plant a few turnip seed along with it which will come up quick and mark the row. Another good plan is to plant them in the fall. This not only gives them an early start but the action of the frost will help sprout the seed.

Giant Emperor. Finest of all Larkspurs. Very free flowering. Purple, pure white, red or all colors mixed. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Double Dwarf Rocket. Full double, a mass of flowers and only a foot high. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Double Hyacinth, Flowered. About 3 feet high and as double and solid as a double hyacinth. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Gourds

These are in many ways the best vines on the list. They grow remarkably fast, will grow in any location, and are useful as well as ornamental. We can supply the following varieties at 5c per packet, each.

Fancy Mixed. All kinds from the little Orange to the 5 ft. Hercules' Club. Over 40 kinds in all.

Nest Egg. Guaranteed to fool the old hen every time.

Dipper. The old-fashioned Missouri sort.

Orange. Small and highly colored. Very pretty.

Sugar Trough. As large as a peck measure, often larger.

Nasturtiums

They don't ask for rich soil or a deep mellow seed bed or the pampering some flowers require, but are willing to endure hardships. They are very modest in their requirements. They will thrive on poor soil among the rocks and fit in with these surroundings as though they were accustomed to it and had always grown there. The climbing or trailing varieties are just the thing to clamber over an old stone wall, or for a window box, or to climb up on a back fence, and the dwarf varieties are fine for a border. Really, they do well anywhere. Their ability to adapt themselves, and



Nasturtium

their bright colors, healthy and attractive foliage make them a flower hard to replace. Colors are all shades of red and yellow. **Dwarf or Tom Thumb.** A mixture made up of the choicest sorts in all colors. All make a rounded, compact bush literally covered with bright flowers. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

The following named sorts of Tom Thumb Nasturtiums are the best to be had:

Beauty. Yellow, flamed with scarlet	10c
King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet flowers, dark foliage	5c
King Theodore. Bluish green foliage, flowers almost black	5c
Ruby King. Dark foliage, deep red flowers	5c
Spotted King. Dark foliage, spotted flowers	10c
SPECIAL OFFER —One pkt. each of the above named varieties and one of the mixed	25c

Climbing Nasturtiums

Lobbianum. The very finest strain of all tall or climbing nasturtiums. An improved strain, noted for its brilliant flowers and rapid growth. Will climb six feet or more, with flowers all the way. Fine mixture from named sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Black Prince. Darkest of all	10c
Cardinal. Glowing scarlet	10c
Cesar Alexander. Blood red	5c
Napoleon III. Golden yellow, spotted brown	5c
Spitfire. Bright fiery red	5c
SPECIAL OFFER —One packet each of the above named varieties and one of the mixed	25c

Balsam or Touch-Me-Not

An old favorite and always a success. The modern improved sorts are beauties, too.

Prize Double. The very finest to be had. All colors mixed. All the fullest double. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50.

Camelia-Flowered. Very double and large. Flowers all shades of color, and all covered with white dots. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Balsam. Grows only about 8 or 10 inches high. Very handsome; full double. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

Choice Mixed. All kinds and colors. Pkt., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 50c.

Verbena

Verbenas will stand more hot and dry weather than any annual we have. **Mammoth Mixed.** The finest, largest, brightest Verbenas it is possible to procure. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. **Red, White and Blue.** Separate colors, mammoth strain, the very finest, largest, brightest strains possible to get. Your choice any color, 10c. **Patriotic Verbena Collection.** The red white and blue. One packet each 25c.

Moonflower

Giant White. This is the true, big, white ever-blooming moonflower. A great climber. We have them climbing all over the seed house and they go 20 to 40 feet high in a remarkably short space of time. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

Mammoth Pink. Very much like the big white moonflower, but pink in color. A great climber. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

Heavenly Blue. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, in large clusters and produced in such abundance as to almost hide the foliage. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

One each of the three Moonflowers, white, pink and blue, 25c.

Petunias

One of the easiest grown annuals. Can be sown where they are to grow or can be started in a cold frame or window-box and be transplanted later. Seed of the double varieties should be very carefully sown, as they are weak at the best and the very weakest plants from them are the ones that are most likely to come double. **Hybrida.** The ordinary old-fashioned petunia. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7c. **Snowball.** Pure white, compact growing, medium-sized single flowers; very free blooming and handsome. Pkt. 10c. **Giants of California.** Flowers of enormous size, with beautifully ruffled and fringed edges and covering every known shade of color in petunias. Pkt. 20c. **Double Mixed.** The big, genuine double petunia. All colors and shades. Of course they will not all come double, but at least 25 per cent will be double ones. Pkt. 25c.

SPECIAL OFFER: One pkt. each of the different kinds offered for 45c. These would cost 62c, if bought separately.

Morning Glories

This is one of the most reliable climbers I know of. It does well anywhere. The foliage is always healthy. The flowers are so bright and cheerful that it is a comfort to grow them. Colors, white and all shades of red and blue.

Imperial Japanese. The finest of all Morning Glories. Far ahead of the old-fashioned sort. This is imported seed and very fine. A wonderful range of colors. Pkt., 10c., oz., 35c. **Choice Mixed.** All colors. Pkt. 7c, oz. 25c.

Hollyhocks

A favorite with everyone. Tall and stately and always handsome. Most beautiful when seen in groups or long rows with a background of evergreens or shrubbery. The single is hardier and will stand more neglect than the double. Picture shows the double. **Finest Double Mixed.** Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c. **Finest Single Mixed.** Pkt. 7c; 3 for 15c.

Zinnia

This flower has been a favorite for a long time. You will find it occupying first place in any old-fashioned garden. Some of you possibly know it by the name "Youth and Old Age." It is fine for a border or for cut flowers. Grows from fifteen to eighteen inches tall. As a cut flower it lasts much longer than others. After most other flowers have been killed by the first frost of autumn, it will still give an abundance of blooms. The flowers are of bright colors, and what we offer are all double. Sold in a mixture only. **Price per packet, 10c.**

Gladiolas, Queen of Flowers

I believe if I were limited to just one flower for my own growing, I would choose the gladiola in preference to anything else. It has absolutely no insect enemies and no diseases. It is beautiful either growing or picked. It blooms for three months steady. And best of all, it will grow and bloom in any soil, any weather, and for anyone. I have never known anyone to fail with it if they had good bulbs to start with. Another thing, it is a case where you can "have your cake and eat it, too," for besides the beautiful blooms, the bulbs increase about three-fold, and your supply keeps increasing from year to year. Most people when you speak of gladiolas, think of the old-fashioned red and yellow flower common a generation ago, and have no idea of the immense improvement that has taken place in them. Every color of the rainbow is now represented and in form, and color and size, no lily or canna can equal them. Some of mine are six inches across and the most wonderful and beautiful coloring imaginable. These bulbs are all of my own growing, guaranteed true to name; first quality and sound. All are large, blooming-size bulbs.

We also have bulblets and little "planting stock" bulbs to sell, and will be glad to quote you special prices on them by letter. The prices quoted refer always to blooming size bulbs.

Culture. Gladiolas will succeed and bloom well under the same condition that you would make a good crop of potatoes or cabbage. They like a rich, mellow soil, fairly moist. They cannot stand shade nor wet, soggy ground. They do best planted very early in the season, the earlier the better, and should be planted rather deep say 4 or 5 inches. A good rule is to place them as deep as four times the diameter of the bulb, and, in fact, this is a good rule with almost any kind of bulbs. In the fall the bulbs should be dug before hard freezing weather and stored in the cellar, where they will be cool, dry and safe from freezing.

Field's Finest Mixed

50c per doz., 30 for \$1.00, \$3.00 per 100

Besides the named varieties, which I keep separate, I grow thousands of bulbs in mixture. Many people prefer them this way; they are of endless variety of form and color, hardly any two being alike. They range from dark red to yellow and pure white; every imaginable color. I have bought brag mixtures from everywhere and added to mine until I have a strain that is hard to beat. When they are in bloom I go through and pull out all that do not suit me and throw them away. It carries a large proportion of light and striped, and none at all of the old-fashioned red. The bulbs are all of the large size.

Light and Striped Mixture. This mixture runs almost entirely to light colors such as white, yellow, pink and white striped pink and yellow and it contains practically no red or dark colors. While the blooms are not quite so large as from the reds, or the spikes so heavy and massive, these light colors are preferred by a great many people. Price: 50c per doz., 30 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Silver Trophy or Gold Medal Collection. This is the celebrated Cowee collection which has created so much excitement the last few years. It contains practically every known color and runs largely to big blooms and tall heavy spikes. Price, 50c per doz., 30 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Giant Red Mixture. This strain I secured from an Ohio grower who likes reds better than any other color. The stalks are of heavy, massive growth, often 4 to 5 feet high, with very large flowers of varying shades of red; especially fine for massing where red is wanted as the dominating color. Price, 50c per doz., 30 for \$1.00.

Special Trial Ground Mixture

You know we have a large trial ground wherein we plant a sample of about everything we sell. Of course, we can't plant garden tools, sprayers, Spotted Polands, or sorghum molasses, but the seed and bulbs all get a chance to show what they can do. In the case of gladiola bulbs, the amounts are hardly large enough to pay to save the increase separately so we throw them into a mixture. This mixture includes a lot of varieties in addition to those we catalogue. Price, 75c per dozen, any quantity.



A bouquet of our Gladiolas. Could anything be finer? You can grow ones like these from the \$1.10 collection described.

Special Bargain Collection of

Gladiola Bulbs

60 Blooming Size Bulbs, \$1.10 Postpaid

We had the finest crop of gladiola bulbs this year we have ever grown and we are going to celebrate by offering the greatest bargain in them that has ever been offered, I believe—60 fine bulbs for \$1.10. Good bulbs too, not trash.

Most people prefer a mixture of colors so, 50 of the bulbs will be a mixture of all the best colors. Everything from white to dark red, with plenty of striped and spotted and variegated tints in between. A really first-class mixture, with good colors, big flowers and a long season of blooming. Then I will put in 5 each of the two best named sorts, America and Mrs. Frances King. You have doubtless seen them and admired them, but they have always been high priced till now and you had to admire them at a distance.

5 America, the great "peach pink" colored one, big and fine, used to sell at 50c each

5 Mrs. Frances King. Best big red. Bright "cherry red" grows 4 to 5 ft. high, extra large.

50 Mixed Hybrid Seedlings, all colors all good.

60 bulbs in all, all blooming size, young bulbs, two to four inches in circumference, well packed in a box, with directions for growing guaranteed to reach you safely and to bloom with ordinary care and soil. Sent postpaid for only \$1.10 for the box of 60 bulbs.

Gladiola Bulblet Collection

Grow Your Own Bulbs

These are the little wee fellows, about as big as a pea, from which we grow the blooming-size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but all will grow and make a bulb that will bloom next year. These are from our best mixture. Most growers refuse to sell these bulblets, but I have decided to offer a limited amount of them at 200 for 35c or \$1.35 per 1,000, sent postpaid. I will send out with each package full directions for growing them to blooming size.

Gladiolas



Gladiolas, Field's Finest Mixed
Named Varieties Classified

We revise our list of gladiolas every season cutting out the less desirable varieties and adding others after comparing them in our trial grounds. We believe we have the cream of the list. There may be other new varieties we ought to have and if so will add them when we are satisfied they are here to stay.

Postpaid Prices

Any 7c varieties 6 for 35c, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per doz., or \$5.00 per 100. 50 at the hundred rate. Any 10c variety, 6 for 50c, \$1.00 per doz., or \$8.00 per 100. 50 at the hundred rate. Any 15c variety, 6 for 80c, \$1.50 per doz., or \$11.50 per 100. 50 at the hundred rate. If you want an assortment, see special price in Color Group Collection.

Color Groups of Gladiolas

Deep Red

Empress of India. Color almost black and very velvety in appearance. A small white dash in the throat around which the color is lighter. Blooms very early. Price 15c.

Crackerjack. Velvety dark red. Throat yellowish green, irregularly marked with amaranth red. Often splashed and feathered with drab. Price 10c.

War. Deep blood red shaded crimson black. A new variety with tall straight spikes and a vigorous grower. Wide open flower. A late variety. Price 15c.

Velvet King. Velvety dark intense red with outer edges penciled with drab. Very attractive. Price 10c.

Light Red

Halley. Delicate salmon pink. Very large and bright and very early. One of the best in the list. Price 7c.

Mrs. Frances King. Thrifty grower. Very large flowers, often 5 inches across and beautifully shaped long spikes almost two feet of flowers in bloom at once. Light scarlet with deep markings. Price 7c.

Ida Van. A good sized cardinal red with a few markings in the throat of a deeper shade of the same color. Much prettier when allowed to open in the house. Price 10c.

Pink Beauty. This is the earliest of all. A soft pink with heavy dark maroon blotch in throat. Price 7c.

White Varieties

Glory of Holland. This is practically a pure white. Has the faintest tyrian rose blotch. Long spikes, thrifty grower. Price 10c.

Peace. A pure lily except the lower petals which are faintly striped with violet rose. It is a tall strong flower and one of the best whites. Price 15c.

Meadowvale. This is a rosy white with crimson carmine lines in the throat. It is one of the most beautiful varieties we have. Price 10c.

Snowbank. A beautiful amber white with very fine and inconspicuous lines of red at the base of the throat. Price 10c.

Yellow Varieties

Niagara. A beautiful yellowish white with tips of petals feathered and splashed with crimson carmine. A strong growing variety with flowers crowded close together on the spikes, which

adds greatly to its attractiveness. Price 10c.

Primulinus Hybrids. In this variety we have the finest lemon yellow found among the gladiolas. Not all of them are yellow, however, as some show a salmon pink and some crimson. The color varies greatly and is really a mixture but with yellow predominating, especially toward the end of their blooming season. Price 10c.

Schwaben. Very large with flowers set close together on the spikes. A clear citron yellow with aster purple tongue on lower petals. The broad green leaves and thrifty growing plant make this a desirable variety. Price 15c.

Kundredii Glory. This is the original ruffled gladiola. A beautiful creamy apricot with a deeper tint of pink at outer edges of petals, and has fine red feathered markings in the throat. Price 15c.

The Three Sisters

There is a similarity in the following three varieties yet all are distinct. If you like one of them you are sure to like all of them. They do not all bloom at the same season thereby giving a longer seasons bloom. A striking characteristic found in all of them is a large blotch in the throat of the flower.

Willy Wigman. A beautiful blush tint with long, bright tulip blotch on lower petals. The effect of this crimson on the cream petals is most pleasing. An early variety. Price 10c.

Jean Dieulafoy. Large maroon blotch on lower petals. Upper petals suffused with salmon carmine. There is a striking similarity between this and Willy Wigman. However, the varieties are distinct and Willy Wigman much earlier than this one. Price 10c.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. A splendid large variety, rosy pink with a large ox blood red blotch in throat. A beautiful variety that you should by all means have in your collection. Price 10c. One each of the three above, 25c. 6 for 50c or \$1.00 per doz. Either alike or assorted.

Early and Late Princes

A great many of you no doubt, are familiar with Princes. This is one of the grandest varieties we have. Principine is a mate of Princes. They are almost identical. The difference being in season of bloom. Principine, being earlier and Princes closely following.

Princes. Often called the amaryllis flowered gladiola. A beautiful scarlet with large white blotch in throat. It is a good clear color with bloom well open and flat. Price 15c.

Principine. A vermillion red with white blotch in throat. Bright in appearance. These two varieties almost identical in appearance, but one early and the other following. Price 15c.

The two for 25c, 6 for 80c, or \$1.50 per dozen.

America and Pink America

They are really both pink but one of them a much deeper shade of pink than the other. You no doubt all know America, one of the six best sellers today. To find another variety so closely resembling it, yet distinct enough to be in a class by itself is certainly fortunate.

America. In color a soft pink, very light. The throat marked with tyrian rose. Price 10c.

Panama. This is a seedling of America which it resembles except that it is a much deeper pink. The shape of the flower, the size and season of the bloom, so closely resembles America that the similarity is striking. Price 10c.

Either variety 6 for 50c, \$1.00 per dozen.

Odd Varieties

Baron J. Hulot. (Blue Jay). The only strictly blue gladiola. Dark rich velvety blue which shades out in the house to a violet purple. Probably the rarest and most sought after color in the whole list. Price 10c.

Brenchleyensis. One of the most brilliant reds, with petals feathered a deeper shade and throat yellow green marked with scarlet. An old favorite. A large number of bloom open at once. Price 10c.

Europe. The only pure white. There is not a trace of color in it but white. Glistening snowy white. A large flower and a beautiful shaped spike, opening nearly all the flowers at one time. Price 15c.

The Fairlawn Hybrids

Mr. C. L. Goodrich of northern Iowa, is responsible for this distinct new race of gladiolas. He is a banker, farmer and amateur flower grower, who spends most of his time fooling with his flowers. A characteristic of this new race is the appearance of the bloom along the spike. The bloom are set wide apart along the stem, stand out well and are often inclined to droop just a little. To a slight degree they are like a lily in this respect, at least you think of a lily when you see one of the white ones. Some of his varieties, beautiful ones, too, we have been compelled to drop, owing to the fact that they multiply so slowly.

Decatur. A large flower, white ground, petals streaked and blotched with crimson, also often tipped with the same color. This is the last time we will offer this variety. It increases too slow. It is a pity for it is one of the most beautiful gladiolas I ever saw. Price 25c each.

Shenandoah. A rank grower, long spike and large flower. Color a bright pink penciled crimson especially near the tips and

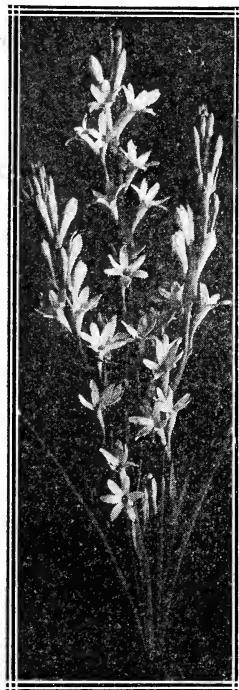
(Gladiolas Continued)

a crimson band on lower petals. This variety shows the Goodrich type and we would not have given it the name of Shenandoah if it was not something extraordinary. Price 25c each.

Mrs. Alice Goodrich. Almost a pure white. Petals daintily penciled crimson. Bloom set wide apart along the spike and stand out well, a characteristic of this strain. A loose cluster of these flowers are wonderfully effective. Price 25c each.

Celestia Doris. This is the one I named after baby Letty. Her full name you know is Celestia Doris. In many ways I believe this is the most beautiful of the Fairlawn Hybrids. It is a deep rich glowing red, almost solid in color, large in size, straight spike, a healthy grower, and just about perfect in every way. Price 35c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Fairlawn Mixed. Mr. Goodrich does not believe in naming a variety unless it has special merit. He thinks most varieties should be thrown into color sections or in mixtures. As a consequence his mixtures have always been extra good. A dozen of these bulbs will show a wonderful range of color. Price \$1.00 per dozen, half dozen 60c.



Mexican Tuberose

Miscellaneous Spring Bulbs

These are all bulbs which are planted in the spring in April or May, and have to be taken up in the winter and stored in the cellar to be replanted again in the spring.

Calla Aethiopica. This is the storied Lilly-of-the-Nile, a beautiful white calla that will do for either pot culture or summer bloom. Give it an abundance of water. Price 25c each, 2 for 45c.

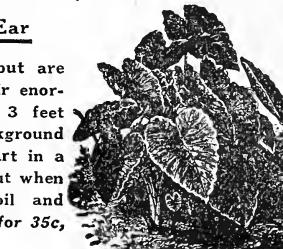
Tuberoses. Tall spikes of pure waxy white flowers of delicate fragrance. 7c each, 6 for 35c, 50c dozen, postpaid.

Madeira Vine.—A beautiful and very rapid climber. Grows from a root like a potato. 7c each, 6 for 35c, 60c per dozen, postpaid.

Panama Lily. This beautiful lily is entirely different from any other lily I have ever seen. The bulbs should be planted in the spring after the cold weather is past. It blooms the first year and blooms very early, ahead of any other lily. Each 35c, 2 for 60c, postpaid.

Tiger Lily. (*Lilium Tigrinum*). A deep orange red, with black spots. Very showy and hardy. Price 35c.

Lemon Lily. (*Hemerocallis*). A very fragrant, hardy, old-fashioned flower. It blooms in May very freely, in clusters on slender stems about 2 feet high. Price 20c, 2 for 35c.



Caladium or Elephant's Ear

These plants do not bloom, but are valued for the appearance of their enormous leaves. They often grow 3 feet in length and make a fine background for small plants and flowers. Start in a flower pot in the house and set out when ground is warm, give rich soil and plenty of moisture. 20c each, 2 for 35c, \$2.00 per dozen.

Dasheens Trinidad or Edible

This is a plant newly introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a field and garden crop in the South. Fine for ornament, used like Caladiums, which they much resemble.

Prices of Dasheen Bulbs

	Each Doz.	100
<i>Large Tubers</i>	15c	\$1.50
<i>Mammoth Tubers</i>	20c	2.00

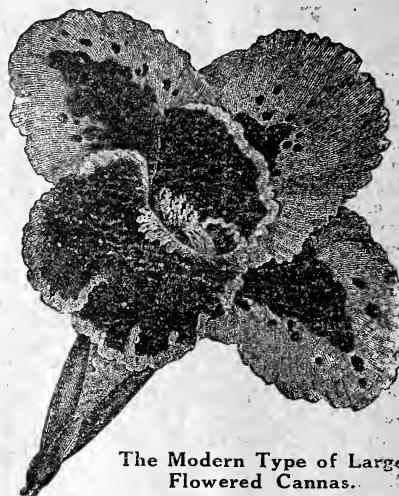
All prices on this page include delivery prepaid by parcel post or express in zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. If outside of zone 4, add 10 per cent for each additional zone.

Border for Canna Beds

For planting around the outside of these canna beds the nicest thing to my notion is Dasheens. They are like caladiums, but better and cheaper. Allow the same number as the outer row of cannas. Price \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

Cannas

These are fine for decorative effect on the lawn. They are tropical looking and the rank green foliage and gay red and yellow flowers make a brilliant sight. Plant in rich, moist soil when the weather is warm and settled. Better yet, start roots in a flower pot in the house and have them ready to set out when the warm weather comes.



The Modern Type of Large Flowered Cannas.

Special Canna Beds

If you wish, I will make a selection of varieties for you for a complete canna bed and will choose varieties that will match up well in foliage, bloom and height. Will guarantee to give you kinds that will please you. These bulbs can be used in an oval, round or triangle bed, just as you like. In fact, there are many other ways of using them than in a formal bed. Personally I like them in a border setting the tall ones at the back. When we fill the order we label them tall, medium and low, so that you will know which is which.

Five Foot Bed. 13 plants as follows: 4 tall for center or background, and 9 medium height for outside of a formal bed or for front of a border. Price \$1.25.

Seven Foot Bed. 19 plants as follows: 4 tall for center or background, 6 medium height for second circle and 12 for outside of bed or for front of a border. Price \$1.75.

Ten Foot Bed. 37 plants as follows: 1 extra tall for center, 6 medium height for second circle, 12 for next circle, and 18 still shorter for outside circle. Price \$3.50.

Choice Named Sorts

Any of these varieties, 15c each, Dormant Bulbs, 4 for 50c, or \$1.25 a dozen, postpaid, either all alike or assorted.

Allemania. 5 ft. Very large flower, scarlet, yellow border. *Austria.* 4 ft. Very large flowers. Pure canary yellow. *Black Beauty.* 7 ft. Small red bloom, rich bronze foliage. Makes excellent background for the yellow varieties, fine for center of bed. Best red-leaved variety.

Burbank. 5 ft. Flowers canary yellow, crimson spots. *Charls Henderson.* 3 to 4 ft. Bright crimson flowers. *J. D. Eisele.* 4 ft. Green leaves, scarlet flowers.

Explorateur Campbell. 5 ft. Crimson bloom, green foliage. *Florence Vaughn.* 4 ft. Green leaves, yellow flowers. *King of the Bronzes.* 7 ft. Bronze foliage, small orange flowers.

La Patrie. 4 ft. Green foliage, pink bloom. *Majestic.* 7 ft. Extra large green leaves, veined and edged with purple. Flowers small, bright glowing crimson. *Shenandoah.* 3 1/2 ft. Pink flowered.

Some Extra Fine Ones

Any of these varieties, 20c each, Dormant Bulbs 2 for 35c, \$1.75 per dozen, either alike or assorted.

King Humbert. 4 ft. Broadleaved foliage, of a rich, reddish bronze color. Flowers orange scarlet, large.

Indiana. 6 ft. Dark green foliage, glistening golden orange blooms. Six inches or more in diameter. Orchid flowering type.

Pennsylvania. 6 ft. Green foliage, deep orange scarlet flowers; large, often 7 in. across.

Wyoming. 6 ft. Similar to Indiana in bloom but with foliage a purple cast; has the same large fine flowers.

Greenback. 7 ft. An enormous plant of foliage type. Broad rounded leaves resembling a banana plant. Does not bloom, but a dandy for the tall plants for center of a bed or back border.

Choice Unnamed or Mixed Cannas

I have a very fine collection of cannas in about 20 named varieties, but we have odds and ends, small lots of a kind, stray plants that get mixed in with other varieties, and so on, and these we put all together in a mixture. They are all first-class named varieties, but I cannot promise you any particular color or variety. 6 for 40c, 75c per dozen, or \$6.00 per 100, postpaid.

Dahlias

The dahlia is the queen of fall flowers, as the rose is of the early summer. They much resemble a rose in appearance, and except for fragrance, they are the equal of roses in every way. They are as easily grown as potatoes, will grow in any kind of soil and give continuous bloom in the greatest profusion from late June until after frost. They cover a time of year when flowers are scarce, and are fine for bouquets or decorating of any kind. The colors range from pure white to the darkest red and show all the shades between. The roots can be taken up in the fall and stored like potatoes, 'till spring, when a single hill can be divided into roots enough to make a big bed.

Color Collection

12 Dahlias for \$1.25

Twelve choice dahlias in assorted colors, several varieties, all good strong tubers, well packed in a box, and mailed postpaid for \$1.25. Our selection from varieties listed further on. Colors marked separately. Money back if not suited.

Mixed Dahlias

We have quite a lot of mixed dahlias, all colors and kinds, which we will sell cheap. They are mostly double. Cannot promise any special colors. They are good, sound bulbs, all good bloomers and a bargain at the price. 12c each, 6 for 50c, 12 for \$1.00, all postpaid.

Choicest Named Varieties

There is an endless list of named varieties of every color, shape and size; but about three-fourths of them are for the fancier or collector only, and are no account for common folks. What we want is a list of varieties that will bloom anywhere, for anyone, and good, distinct bright colors. I have tried hundreds of kinds and weeded them down to the list below. These all did well and bloomed fine here at Shenandoah last summer. I will guarantee them to do well for you. You could shut your eyes and pick good ones out of this list, for they are all good. I have divided them into three general classes. The first class show, decorative and fancy, include all the big, well-known type of dahlias. They range from the flat, wide-open type, to almost globe-shaped. The Pompom dahlias are the little, early, hardy fellows.

Show, Fancy, Decorative Dahlias

20c each, 2 for 35c, 3 for 50c, \$1.75 per dozen, all alike or assorted

Mary Pickford. Our grower says this is a glorified Arabella. That is just what we want. We have been having so much trouble in getting the Arabella and then to find one that is far better is fortunate. The inner petals are a clear, creamy yellow shading toward the outside to a pink. The flower is large, never runs to single, stems long and a free bloomer. The plant is medium in height and compact. If you like Arabella, you will like this one better.



Dahlias, Show or Decorative—Big Showy Kind

A plant of it looks like a veritable "pillar of fire." 20c.

Sylvia. Flesh pink, changing to white at center. A popular florist sort. 20c.

White Swan. Pure white. The most popular white for cut flowers. A free bloomer and a strong grower, which is not always the case with other whites. 20c.

Cactus Dahlias

20c each, 2 for 35c, 3 for 50c, \$1.75 per dozen.

Rhein Koenig. The best white cactus. Pure snowy white, 5 to 6 inches across.

Countess of Lonsdale. A pleasing blend of salmon pink and amber. The freest bloomer of all cactus dahlias.

J. H. Jackson. Crimson maroon. Free blooming.

Standard Bearer. Rich fiery red. Best red cactus for cutting.

Yellow Prince. Rich canary yellow. Best yellow cactus

Pompom Dahlias

20c each, 2 for 35c, 3 for 50c, \$1.75 per dozen.

Alice Mourey. Pinkish white, tipped with deep pink. Very beautiful.

Catherine. Pure yellow, very free bloomer, very early. Blooms steady all summer.

Rosalia. Yellow, edged with crimson. Very striking.

Snowclad. Pure white. A free and sure bloomer. Literally covered with bloom.

Indian Chief. Bright intense crimson.

The dahlias we ship are divisions of field-grown clumps and are guaranteed to be sound and alive and to sprout with any ordinary care. Remember, the sprout on a dahlia root or tuber comes right at the neck or stem end. You often cannot see the bud or sprout at first, as it is dormant, but it will appear with warmth and moisture.

Why Dahlias Don't Bloom

They hate dry hot weather. In the kind of summers we have here it is generally hard to get any good blooms in July and August, but when the cool days of September come they bloom fine.

Nursery Department

Plants, Bulbs, Shrubbery, Vines, Etc.

This is not a new department with us by any means. I was really in the nursery business before I was in the seed business. The first catalog I issued, a little 4 page circular, talked more about strawberry and raspberry plants than it did about seeds.

I have always run strong to plants and flowers and berries and such truck, and they have always had considerable space in the catalog, but more or less scattered around the book. This year I am getting them all together here in the back of the book where you can find them easier and study them more intelligently. We are organized to take care of this business in good shape.

Fruit Trees. We are not going to list trees any more, either fruit trees or shade trees, but confine ourselves entirely to small fruits, flowers and ornamentals. Trees are mean to pack, hard to mail, hard to get to live, and they give lots of grief all around. I would rather handle the small stuff. It's nicer for everybody. On small fruits, ornamentals, and flowers, we are headquarters and can do you a lot of good. We will guarantee to please you. But we are going to pass up the trees.

Strawberries and Other Small Fruit. We have been growing and selling hundreds of thousands of berry plants for years. We sold over one and a half million strawberries last year and nearly every one of them lived, too. And we sold almost as many asparagus plants, and they all lived.

Flower Bulbs and Plants. You know already what we are on flower bulbs and plants. Some say we are crazy about them, but anyway, we have put in a lot of them and have the best there is to be had in the country.

Ornamentals. We can supply practically anything you want in the line of ornamentals. We grow oceans of that sort of stock and what we do not grow ourselves we can get from one or the other of the two big growers here, Lake and Welch. They are near neighbors of ours and good friends, and anything they've got we can have.

The Time to Plant. Unless otherwise specified, all kinds of plants, trees and shrubbery should be planted in the spring. March, April and May, and the earlier the better. Here with us April is the month. Further south it might be March, and in the extreme north in May. As a rule we do not ship anything in this department before March 1st, nor later than May 15th, except that special fall planting items are shipped in October.

Order Early. It is important that you get your order in early. Plants and trees of all kinds do much better planted very early. The chances are always against success with late planting. Besides, the early orders are more likely to get the pick of the stock and do not run into shortages and other troubles as late orders are likely to do. We always run short on some items before the spring season is over, but the early orders are always sure of getting exactly what is wanted. Send in your order and we will book it and save the stock for you and ship it whenever you say.

Nursery Stock Postpaid

Unless otherwise specified, all nursery stock is sent by parcel post postpaid, anywhere in postal zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. Remember this in comparing prices, as most nurserymen compel you to pay the charges. Outside of postal zone 4, add 10 per cent of the price for each zone. For instance, in zone 5 you would add 10 per cent of the price for preparation. In zone 6 you would add 20 per cent, and in zone 7, 30 per cent. Practically all of our customers, however, are in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4, so very few of you will have to pay any extra charges. Zone 4 covers all the country as far east as central Ohio, south to central Louisiana and Texas, west to western Colorado, and north to the border.

\$2.50 Collection of Hardy Shrubs

Collection of Hardy Shrubs. I like best the old-fashioned ones like we used to see in grandmother's garden. I have made up here a list of 5 old favorites that will suit every one. You will find a long list farther over; but if you want just a few, and haven't much money to spend here is the list you want:

1 Hardy White Rose; 1 Snowball; 1 Bridal Wreath; 1 Hardy Hydrangea; 1 Purple Lilac.

1 good-sized plant of each for \$2.50 postpaid, in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Outside zone 4 add 10 per cent per zone.

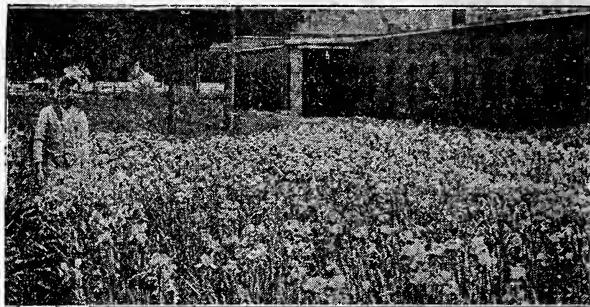
\$10.00 Small Fruit Collection

\$10.00 Small Fruit Collection. The most satisfactory fruit of any to plant is the small fruit. It is easy to start, comes into bearing the second year, and continues bearing for years. I have put in a lot of study on getting up a collection that will fit the average planter's needs; and by comparing it with letters and orders from hundreds of customers, I believe I have it about right. Collections are made up in advance and can not be changed.

170 plants of Small Fruit, \$10.00—postage paid here. 12 Grapes—8 black, 2 red, 2 white. 6 Gooseberries. 6 Blackberries. 3 Dewberries. 23 Asparagus. 6 Rhubarb. 100 Strawberry-Senator. 12 Raspberries—8 black and 4 red or purple.

This collection of 170 plants, all guaranteed good, thrifty plants of best varieties, carefully labeled, will be sent you by prepaid parcel post, for \$10, in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Out of zone 4, add 10 per cent per zone. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Iris



This is an extremely beautiful flower, and is sometimes called Flag, or Fleur-de-Lis. It is easily grown, and no garden is complete without one, and to acquire the Iris habit soon becomes a hobby that can be ridden to ones heart's content.

Special Offer

Prices on Named Varieties of Iris. 15c each, two for 25c, four for 50c, eight for \$1.00, one dozen for \$1.50, all alike or assorted. Will be good, strong plants, guaranteed to live, bloom and to grow true to name. Also include delivery by parcel post, prepaid.

There are several different varieties of Iris, and each variety has its distinctive merit. The Iris is a sun loving plant and will delight in a warm, well drained soil where the roots at the surface can become hardened in the sun. They will thrive well almost anywhere, except in low wet soils, and here the roots will decay.

An endless array of colors will greet you upon looking over a large field of different varieties of Iris, because they will vary in color, some will be rich blue and delicate yellow, and some will be claret red and bronze, others will be pure white and all colors. The Iris deserves to be better known and more extensively grown for many reasons. We must admit that when our Peonies fail us for Decoration Day, we have to fall back on the Iris, and it is a real trusty, blooming about the middle or late in May. It is absolutely hardy and will thrive in locations where the climate is hot, and again it will stand a climate where the winters are severe. It will increase and multiply and always looks well whether in bloom or not. The Iris is great for lining out along a drive or side walk, and we list here after a few of the good varieties:

Queen of the Gypsies. The standards are old gold shaded with smoky pearl.

Princess Beatrice. (Pallida Dalmatica). The standards are fine delicate lavender in color, while the falls are slightly deeper shade of lavender.

Silver King. A beautiful pearly or silvery white. It is large and showy like Purple King, but is a direct contrast to it in color.

Purple King. This variety blooms right with Silver King, but color is a deep, dark, rich purple, almost black.

Ruby Queen. This variety is nearest to a genuine red of any variety, not a true red, but best described as a claret color.

Queen of May. A delicate peach blossom pink.

Fairy Queen. Most beautiful of all iris to my notion and one of the most free bloomers also.

Sans Souci. The standards are a bright golden yellow and the falls are very thickly netted with veins and criss-cross of a common crimson brown.

Harlequin. Rather an odd variety, as its name indicates. Blue and white striped.

White Swan. A beautiful creamy white throughout both standards and falls, often four or five flowers in bloom at the same time on the same stem.

Flavescens. A good deal like White Swan in size and habit of growth, but more of a yellow color.

Orientalis. A good deal like the Siberian Iris. Flowers a brilliant violet blue.

Mixed Iris. We have several rows of iris of mixed varieties, where we have planted the odds and ends of named varieties that were left at the end of the season or where we have planted small lots, in case we did not have enough to keep it on the list of named varieties.

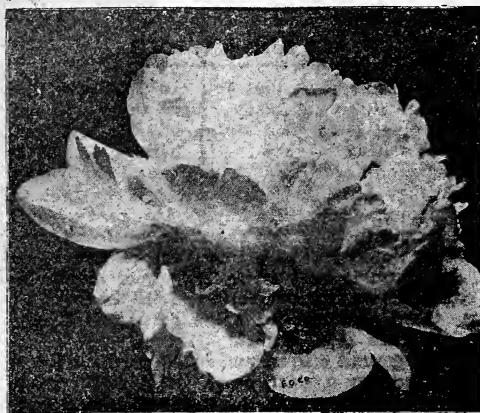
Candicans. A good deal like the Princess Beatrice in habit of growth and coloring, but not quite so tall and flowers not quite so large.

Berlin. On the same order as Candicans and Princess Beatrice, only lower grading. This makes an excellent flower for vases.

Blue Siberian. It belongs to a different family of iris altogether; leaves narrow, like grass; can furnish both white and blue.

SPECIAL OFFER. Mixed iris of good strong plants, guaranteed to grow, just one-half price of the named varieties. Remember this price includes delivery by parcel post, postpaid.

The Peony



Of course opinions differ in all cases, but in my opinion, and I think many people will agree with me, that the Peonies are the first word of all flowers. The Peonies are hardy, and like some few other things, gets better with age. It needs little or no attention, and is absolutely free of diseases or insect enemies, and with proper planting will produce wonderfully.

Peonies may be planted either in September or October, or early in the spring, as best suits your occasion, and should be planted liberally by every flower lover. There is nothing that will add more to your lawn or a decorative scheme for a yard than a clump of Peonies or a row of Peonies. They can be planted either in rows, in beds, or in single clumps, and will add greatly to the general appearance of the home place.

You cannot expect the Peonies to bloom the first year, as it takes some time for them to become well enough established to produce blooms. But in two years' time, or perhaps more, you will find on the bushes blooms up to 8 and 10 inches across.

It would be a sight for you indeed to stop at our trial grounds and see our acres of Peonies in bloom. On days in the summer when the wind is blowing slightly, it would give you the impression of a body of water to see these large, beautiful blooms nodding their heads in the beautiful sunlight. We grow hundreds of Peonies in a year and they are indeed desired and talked of by many, many, people who pass by our trial grounds.

Peonies that you find listed in our catalog are all real hardy roots, and in divisions from 3 to 5 eyes.

The New Peony—May King

A new and distinct variety of peony entirely different in growth and appearance from other varieties. Very early, blood red and very free flowering. I made previous mention of this peony in my catalog last year and after another year's experience with it I wish to repeat most emphatically all I said of it last year and make it even stronger.

The striking points of this peony are its extreme earliness and its deep, blood red color. It comes ten days to two weeks earlier than any other sort I have, and was in full bloom for me last summer on May 12th. I believe that in any early season it might bloom as early as May 1st. It is medium in size, perfect half globe in shape, and the deepest, dazzling blood red. The bush is rather dwarf, and the foliage entirely different in appearance from other peonies. Its history is peculiar. It was found growing near an abandoned house in Manti, the old deserted Mormon settlement near here, which was settled by Mormon refugees during the early fifties. On that account it is known locally here as the Mormon Peony. I have known of it since I was a small boy, but never managed to secure a start of it until a few years ago, and then it took some time to work up a stock of it, but now I have enough so that I can offer a limited number of plants for sale. Now it may be that others have this peony but I have never seen it listed in any of the catalogs, and it certainly was new to me, and everyone who has seen it here in the seed house grounds pronounced it entirely distinct and of remarkable value to the peony lover. Its extreme earliness, its hardness, its free blooming habit, and its deep, blood red color, (which is especially rare in peonies) make it a combination hard to beat. Price \$1.00 each; \$10.00 dozen.

Peonies—The Cream of the List—Three for \$2.00

Lots of people ask me to pick out for them the very best Peonies in the list. That is hard to do, for they are all good, but here is my personal choice of all we list.

Festiva Maxima (white)	75c each
Edulis Superba (pink)	60c each
Felix Crousse (red)	\$1.00 each

Each stands at the very top of its class. One large strong plant of each, by prepaid post to your door \$2.00

Red Peonies

Alice Boyd. Beautiful crimson, fringed center	50
Bessie Mehan. Crimson tipped with white	50
Crimson Queen. Solid intense crimson, blooming in clusters	50
Eureka. Rosy crimson. A double decker or two story	50
Felix Crousse. A big, beautiful, glorious red. Best red of all	1.00
General Hooker. (Terry). Very large bright crimson	50
Lamartine. Good red, outer petals fading to white	50
Laipetala Rosea. Rose, whitish center	50
Lizzie. Good red	50
Louis Van Houtii. Dark crimson	50
May King. Extra deep dark red, early peony, which we introduced a few years ago. Blooms about ten days to two weeks earlier than any other peony	1.00
Mons Crousse. Dark red, good for cut flowers	75
Mrs. Cleveland. Purplish red, edged with white	50
Olive Logan. Outer petals purplish rose, center light	50
Potissii. Dark red, semi-double	50
Rebecca. (Terry). Tall purplish rose and white	50
Rose Fragrans. Rose color, large, full, double	50
Victor. Crimson with lighter stripes	50

White Peonies

Alfred. (Terry). Semi-double, purplish rose edged white	50
Asa Gray. Free blooming, light pink	75
Bryan's White. Large, double, pure white	75
Duc de Wellington. White, sulphur center	50
Festive Maxima. Large, white, pink tinted center	50
Floral Treasure. Blush pink, very large	50
Duchess de Nemours. Sulphur white	50
Mrs. Douglas. Pure white	50
Magnifica. Very large bloom, white with creamy center	50
Mont Blanc. Late white, center slightly rose tinted	50
Prince of Wales. Purple edged with silvery white	50
Queen Victoria. Opens up blush pink, turns white	50
The Bride. White, tinted flesh pink	50

Pink Peonies

Centripetala Rosea. Pink, good bloomer	50
Charlamagne. Light pink	50
Edulis Superba. Early rose pink, one of the best	75
Elida Adams. Light crimson, very large, full double	50
L'Esperance. Rose pink, a good one	50
May Queen. Similar to May King, except pink instead of red	1.00
Mons Jules Elite. Pale rose, one of the finest	1.00
Reine Victoria. Rose pink, large strong bloomer	50
Stella (Terry). Delicate rose, crimson center, fine	50
Terry No. 4. Light rose, very large	50

Special Offer on Peonies—3 for \$1.00 Postpaid

It's like this. We have over 300 different varieties of peonies. Some of them are in solid rows 600 feet long. Some only 100 feet, but many of them are in rows just a few feet long, containing maybe 50 plants. You can see yourself what a job it would be to keep track of these piece rows and small kinds to keep everything straight, and keep them from mixing them up. I decided that it didn't pay to keep so many different kinds, so here is what we are doing. We went over the entire list carefully, and the ones we are going to keep separate. All the red kinds we will throw in one pile. All the pink ones in another pile, and all the white ones in another pile. There may be 50 kinds of peonies in each pile of so many different shadings, but all the same general color.

Now, we are making a special price on these of *Three Plants for \$1.00 Postpaid*, either of red, all pink, all white, or one of each, as you prefer. If you want more than three plants we will sell *Six for \$1.90, Nine for \$2.75, or Twelve for \$3.50*. If you want a large quantity, we will sell them at *\$25.00 per Hundred*. All prices above include delivery by parcel pos., pos. paid. All plants guaranteed in good, healthy growing condition, and those that fail to live and bloom will be replaced free of charge. Just state color you want, but don't ask for variety, as they are all stirred up. *This Special Offer does not apply to sorts in next column.*

\$2.25 Hardy Flower Collection

Hardy Flowers for Fall or Spring Planting. A whole garden for \$2.25. The most desirable of all flowers for a farm garden or for a town garden are the hardy flowers, that live and grow and bloom from year to year without any attention or replanting.

1 white peony, 1 red peony, 1 pink peony, 1 blue iris, 1 yellow iris, 1 white iris, 1 bush columbine, 1 hardy phlox, white; 1 hardy phlox, red; 1 red Tiger lily, 1 Lemon Lily.

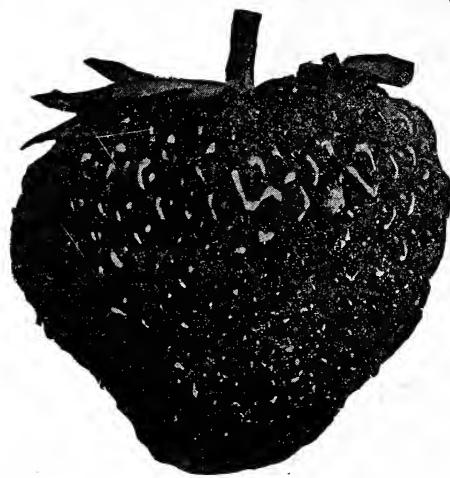
This makes 11 bushes in all, which will sell at a regular price of \$2.65. I will make you a special price on this entire collection of \$2.25.

Special Offer. If you can get some of your neighbors to put in with you, I will make you an even lower price. Two complete collections for \$4.00, or three complete collections for \$5.75.

Peonies—Mixed—All Colors—30c Each

We have always more or less mixed Peonies on hand. Stakes get lost, labels get torn off, and so on. Good stuff, but we don't know what it is. Here is what we can do on them. 30c each; \$3.00 per doz., \$20.00 per 100—all postpaid.

Everbearing Strawberries



I suppose you think the Everbearing Strawberries are a fake and a fraud and a few more unpleasant things. I don't blame you. I used to think so myself.

I had them growing in my garden for four years before I was convinced. I didn't even tell anyone that I had them. And I didn't give them a fair show. I had them crowded in an out-of-the-way corner among some other stuff and in poor ground, but they bore all summer in spite of it—bore fairly well. All you could expect from such treatment. But I was like the man they tell about who saw a giraffe for the first time. I was certain that "there hain't no such animal." Finally, though, I decided there was really something to them, so I replanted them in good ground, 2 feet apart each way, tended them well and gave them a decent show. Well, I took it back then. They yielded amazingly and kept it up all summer. Big, dark red, juicy berries of the finest flavor I ever tasted. Commenced bearing as soon as they were set out and never stopped. Bore on the new young plants as soon as they were rotted. Bore all fall till the ground froze. Spread and made plants and blossomed and bore fruit, in spite of the fact that everyone in the neighborhood tramped over them continually, looking at them and picking berries.

Last spring we set several acres and had berries all summer. Picked and sold a lot as late as October. And we have the finest lot of plants you ever saw.

I know they are straight, too. The genuine true, Everbearing. I've watched them right from the start and pretty near know every plant by its first name. And I'm going to see to it that they are dug, and packed right, and reach you in fine shape.

What They are Like

They look just like any other strawberry—that is, any extra good one. They are about the size of Warfield or Dunlap, maybe a little larger, very dark red, and the sweetest, spiciest berry I ever tasted. The plant is strong and vigorous, and yields enormously. I have seen as high as 100 berries and blooms on a single plant. They bear at the regular season same as any strawberry, only heavier, if anything. I never saw berries bear as full as mine did the second spring (13 months from the time they were set). This after they had already borne all the previous summer. Then they keep on blooming and bearing all summer without a stop. Not so heavy as they did in June, but some berries all the time and an extra heavy setting in September and October. They are the only strawberry that will give you any returns the first season you set them. With the ordinary varieties you wait a full year for fruit. With these you begin getting fruit within six weeks after they are set, and more and more as the season advances. You

get enough fruit the first year to repay you for the work and cost. Then the next spring you have a nice bed ready to make a big crop in May or June. And after that berries again all summer. Sounds good, doesn't it?

Care and Culture

You must remember, that you can't get something for nothing out of these plants any more than with anything else. They must have good soil, good care and plenty of moisture. It's hard work bearing berries out of season and making plants, too, and getting ready for a crop next spring. If they have to fight hard soil, or thin soil, or weeds or drouth, they will simply give up and quit, and you can't blame them. Give them the best soil you have, the kind that would grow a big crop of potatoes, or corn, or onions. No harm to be a trifle heavy and moist. Set the plants early, the earlier the better. April is twice as good as May. Good distance for home garden is 2 feet each way. In the field $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Keep the ground stirred and loose all the time. Never let a crust form or a weed start. If it gets terribly dry, irrigate if you possibly can. I like the overhead sprinkling system, but the ditch system is all right. Any way so you get the water on and down to the roots. Stir the soil as soon as it begins to dry after you water, so as to stop evaporation. I don't believe in clipping the runners or blooms. Let them do as they please. Mulch with straw or strawy manure or cornfodder, when the ground freezes, and leave it on in the spring. It will help keep the ground moist. The Everbearing are perfectly hardy.

I prefer the variety known as "*Progressive*." There are lots of others and I have tried most of them. Have kept the *Progressive*. The description above refers to them.

Reduced Prices on Strawberry Plants

Progressive Everbearing

Here are the new reduced prices for spring 1921:

25 plants	\$.75	200 plants	\$ 4.50
50 "	1.40	300 "	6.50
100 "	2.50	500 "	10.00

These prices are all postpaid by parcel post, safe delivery guaranteed. No lower prices on any amount. Plants are guaranteed to be genuine Everbearing or I will replace them 2 to 1. Send your order now and we will send you the plants by parcel post at the proper time for planting.

Common Strawberries

We have arranged with a first class grower to furnish us plants of the Senator (Dunlap) which we consider by far the best of the ordinary strawberries, and we can furnish you what you want of them at the following prices:

Senator Strawberries, 50 for 85c, 100 for \$1.50, 200 for \$2.50, 500 for \$5.00, all postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Add 10 per cent per zone beyond zone 4.

We can also furnish fine plants of Aroma, the great southern strawberry, at the same prices as the Senators.

Fall Setting of Strawberries

Always during the summer and fall we get lots of letters and orders from people who want to set out strawberries in August or September. I am sorry to say it can't be done, or at least not under ordinary conditions. If you have your own plants and can take them up with a spade full of dirt so as not to disturb the roots you may have fair success, but to dig and ship plants in the ordinary way would be plain murder. In the south, where the winters are very mild, you can plant in November all right, but not in the north. There is really just one month in the year to set strawberry plants, and that is April, or in a late season the first of May. You should have set them then. If you did not, you should get the ground ready now and plant next spring, or in the south, late this fall.

Plant Small Fruit

We feel that this year will mark a change in the planting of fruits. Fruit trees are high and in some cases very scarce and hard to get. This is particularly true since roots from the foreign countries are hard to buy. Of course, they, *Over There*, have had other things to do aside from their usual work. But the small fruits, berries, and the like are easy to plant, ship, and are more plentiful, and as a result, cheaper. Do not lose any time in the planting of the smaller fruits; berries and grapes, and you will be well paid for your time and the money invested. We offer what we think to be a good staple list. Look it over carefully.

About Fall Planting

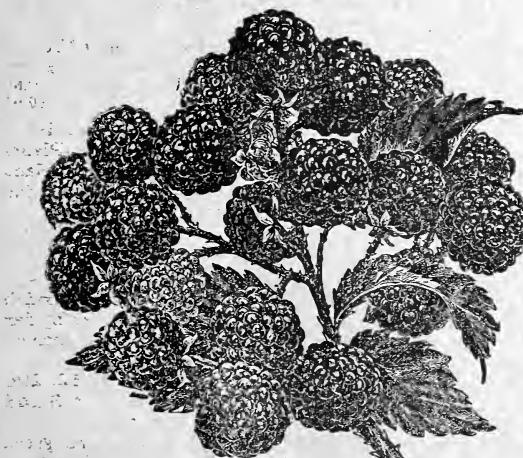
I am not in favor of fall planting of fruit trees or shrubbery. It is all right for Peonies, Iris, Dutch Bulbs and some of the Lilies, but outside of that you had better wait for spring. Most of this rage for fall planting is due to tree agents who are anxious to cash in without waiting for spring and so talk fall planting. What they really want is fall cash. Except in the south my advice is to wait till spring (except on the list named above), and then plant early in the spring.

We will not fill or ship fall orders for nursery stock of any kind, except Peonies, Iris, Dutch Bulbs, or Lilies. We will simply back order them for spring and send early in spring as possible.

Bush Fruits

The small fruits will do well in most parts of the corn belt. Nothing very difficult about their culture either. They will do well on just ordinary soil and of course best on fertile, well drained loam.

Raspberries



Raspberries are the most delicious and popular of our small fruits, except possibly strawberries. They are always in demand in season and bring good prices everywhere. They will do well in most any soil. Have the ground prepared and plant in rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and they will produce large crops and will well repay for all trouble. As soon as they are done bearing cut out the old wood so as to give strength and vigor to the new canes which are to produce your next year's crop of berries.

Varieties of Raspberries

Cumberland is the largest berry of all the black caps, a strong grower, heavy bearer, and excellent quality. *Gregg* is one of the oldest and likely the best known of all the black caps and still retains its popularity wherever known. Good size, fine quality.

Kansas is earlier than either *Cumberland* or *Gregg*, is a great table berry, moderately juicy and good flavor. Stand drouths well and is an all-around good berry to plant.

Cardinal and *Columbian* are both purple but of somewhat different nature in growth. *Cardinal* is extremely hardy. Is very firm for a purple variety. *Columbian* is very hardy. Berries large, and fine quality.

Loudon is among the largest of red varieties and a fine, showy berry of good quality. *Cuthbert* is one of the old standbys, well-known almost everywhere, sweet and rich, very hardy, and one of the best late sorts.

St. Regis or *Everbearing Red* is a splendid novelty, brilliant crimson, good size, early to ripen, and continues to produce until late in October.

Each Doz. 100
All varieties ----- \$.15 \$1.50 \$10.00

Blackberries

Blackberries require the same treatment as raspberries. They do well on almost any soil and bear good crops of fruit. We list four of the very best varieties covering the season of ripening. *Early Harvest* is the earliest, a very compact, dwarfish grower and can be planted closer than other varieties. Fruit rather small and sweet. Not recommended for extreme north. *Erie* is early, hardier than *Early Harvest* and much larger fruit. Black and firm, is a splendid bearer. *Eldorado* is very hardy, everywhere, fruit large and borne in clusters, quality unsurpassed. *Snyder*, a favorite everywhere, often growing 7 to 8 feet if allowed to run up. Very productive, berries of medium size and very sweet. Season of ripening longer than any other variety. Probably hardiest of any.

Each Doz. 100
All varieties ----- \$.15 \$1.50 \$10.00

Gooseberries

(Gooseberries, currants and white pine seedlings cannot be shipped west of the Missouri River).

Gooseberries should be planted in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row, and keep well mulched with old hay or straw. Don't be sparing, put it on thick, 4 or 5 inches deep. If it is not convenient to mulch, the next best thing is good cultivation.

In the varieties we list, probably the best known are *Houghton* and *Downing*, both old varieties, tried and tested for years. *Houghton* is the strongest grower, a good annual bearer, fruit of fair size. *Downing* is a more compact grower, berries a pale green and very large, fine for dessert and canning. *Champion* is a strong grower, resembles *Houghton*. Berries large, brownish red, and a good market variety. *Josselyn* (or Red Jacket) is very compact, similar to *Downing* in looks, both in bush and fruit. *Industry* is about the only English gooseberry planted in this country.

6 or more at dozen rate, 25 or more at 100 rate.
Each Doz. 100
All varieties ----- \$.50 \$5.00 \$35.00

Currants

Currants require about the same soil and cultivation as gooseberries to succeed well. Tops should be well cut back in planting out, leaving only two or three sprouts to grow the first season. *Black Naples* is the only black currant we handle and about the only variety planted to any extent in this country. In red currants we list three and you cannot go wrong on any of them. *Cherry* is large, very deep red, rather acid, but fine for jelly. *Fay's Prolific* is not so red, bunches very large, is very productive. *North Star* is the strongest grower of all the red varieties, berries large and heavy clustered. *White Grape* is the best of all white varieties.

Each Doz. 100
All varieties ----- \$.35 \$3.50 \$25.00
(Gooseberries, Currants cannot be shipped west of Missouri River.)

Grapes

Everybody should have a few grape vines in the home garden. There is scarcely a yard so small, either in the country or city, that room for from one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They can be planted alongside the house or trained over fences, trellises or doorways and made ornamental as well as useful. They do well on any soil, except low, wet ground. To succeed best they should have a free exposure to sun and air. Have your ground mellow and plant about two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. If planting along side fences, plant six feet apart. If in open ground, in rows 5 feet apart, and 6 feet in a row. Cut back well when planted out. Leave not more than three buds on vine the first year and then prune severely every year, cutting out the oldest wood and leaving strong new vines. We believe in the list we are offering is included the best varieties grown in this country.

Probably the best known variety and the most extensively planted everywhere, is the *Concord*. It is a hardy, vigorous grower, very productive, bunches large, berries juicy and sweet, not the earliest, but ripens over a longer period than most varieties.

Moore's Early is not a heavy grower but bunches and berries are large and fine; early. *Worden*, in growth, is much like Concord. Fruit about the same in size and of excellent flavor.

Campbell's Early commences ripening soon after *Moore's Early*, berries very large. Keeps well and is a good shipper and good quality. *Champion* is a fairly good market grape, but poor quality. Very vigorous grower, bunches medium, compact. Fruit showy, and a heavy bearer, but too sour to eat well.

Among the white varieties *Moore's Diamond* and *Niagara* are about equal in growth of vine and hardiness and also in size of bunches of berries. *Moore's Diamond* is greenish white, juicy and tender. *Niagara*, yellowish white. Skin thin but tough, good shipper and market berry.

Elvira is a smaller grape than either *Niagara* or *Moore's Diamond*, but bunches very compact and a great bearer. *Pocklington* is golden yellow when ripe. Fruit medium in size, very showy, sweet and juicy, fine flavor.

Of the red varieties *Agawam* and *Salem* are the largest berries and heaviest bunches. *Agawam* is an extra strong grower, fruit very dark red when fully ripe. Skin thick, pulp juicy and of a peculiar spicy flavor. A great bearer and splendid keeper, ripens ten days to two weeks later than *Concord*. *Salem* ripens late in September, coppery red, thin skin, sweet and tender, and a good variety. *Delaware* is a fine table grape. Bunches small, berries rather small, light red, and sweet. Earlier than either *Agawam* or *Salem*.

Catawba is a well-known old variety, bunches and berries large red, turning to purple when fully ripe. Flesh somewhat pulpy but sweet and juicy. One of the latest. Does not ripen well in the north, but very profitable variety for the south.

Prepaid Price List of Grapes

At these prices all grape vines will be delivered by parcel post or prepaid express, all charges paid in zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. If you live outside of zone 4, add 10 per cent per zone for prepaid. (Six or more at dozen rate).

	Each	Doz.
Black Grapes		
<i>Concord</i>	\$.30	\$3.00
<i>Campbell's Early</i>	.35	3.50
<i>Early Champion</i>	.30	3.00
<i>Moore's Early</i>	.35	3.50
<i>Worden</i>	.30	3.00
White Grapes		
<i>Diamond</i>	.30	3.00
<i>Elvira</i>	.30	3.00
<i>Niagara</i>	.30	3.00
<i>Pocklington</i>	.30	3.00
Red Grapes		
<i>Agawam</i>	.30	3.00
<i>Delaware</i>	.35	3.50
<i>Salem</i>	.30	3.00
<i>Catawba</i>	.30	3.00

Miscellaneous Small Fruits

Strawberry Raspberry

The fruit is borne on the new growth and so is hardy in any climate. Berries are bright scarlet, larger than strawberries, but of similar shape, rather partakes of the character of raspberries in that the seeds are covered by flesh as in the latter. Good for jelly and has a flavor peculiar to itself. Bush is low, growing 12 to 18 inches high. Quite a curiosity.

Strawberry-Raspberry ----- \$.15 \$1.25

Dwarf Juneberry

In habit of growth similar to currant bushes, extremely hardy fruit, a mild sub-acid. Red, changing to purple when ripe, is a handsome growing shrub, very ornamental. Juneberry, Dwarf ----- .20 2.00

Himalaya Berry

This berry has been heavily advertised, but I do not think much of it. It is too tender to live and bear in this climate, but in a favorable climate makes an enormous growth and lots of berries, somewhat like blackberries, but of only fair quality.

Himalaya Berry ----- .15 1.25

Dewberries

Lucretia Dewberry is a variety of blackberry that trails on the ground. Perfectly hardy and very productive, ripens early, very large, is often one and a half inches long, by one inch in diameter, rather soft, sweet and with no hard core. Does well on any soil.

Lucretia ----- Each Doz. 100
\$.20 \$2.00 \$12.00

Rhubarb or Pieplant

Also called wine plant. Hardy everywhere. Generally propagated by divisions of the fleshy roots. They should be set in a well worked location with crowns about 4 inches below surface of soil. Use lots of manure spaded about the root in fall. Rhubarb can be used during the winter by digging late in the fall, piled up out doors and allowed to freeze hard. Then take to the cellar and bury three inches deep in moist sand. No light is needed, in fact they will grow better in darkness. We have the best variety of rhubarb that I have ever seen. It is the strain that is sometimes sold for wine plant. The stalks are very large, quite red in color very tender and mild in flavor. It is early, hardy and just right in every way. We have no special name for it, but it is somewhat similar to the variety sometimes sold by nurserymen as Victoria, but in my opinion better. It was brought to this country by some of the early settlers and is well known in this neighborhood. The plants can be set either fall or spring and live very easily. They can be shipped safely by mail or express to any part of the country. See prices below:

Each Doz. 100
Rhubarb, 1 year (3 for 25c) ----- \$.10 \$1.00 \$5.00
Rhubarb, 2 year (2 for 25c) ----- .15 1.25 8.00

Horse Radish

Maliner Kren or *Improved Bavarian*. This is an improved variety of horse radish from Bavaria, which is being rapidly adopted all over the United States as the standard variety. It can be grown from either cuttings or crowns. The crowns are the top portion of the large roots and will make a big hill the first year.

Each Doz. 100
Horse Radish Cuttings ----- 20c \$1.00
Horse Radish Crowns (3 for 25c) ----- 10c 75c 4.00
Large lots horse radish cuttings same prices as asparagus plants.

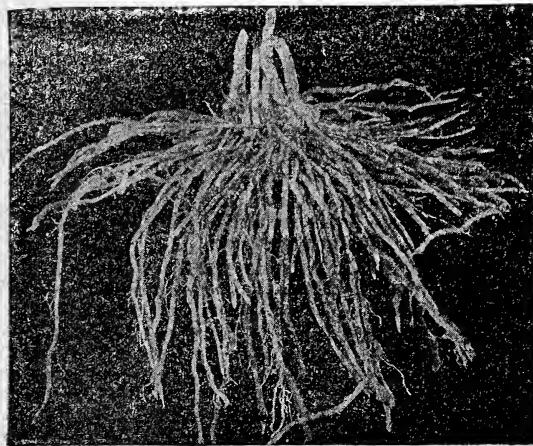
Why Not Have An Asparagus Bed?

Most of you have an idea that there is some great mystery about the growing of asparagus, and that you have no chance of success with it. Nothing to it. It really grows like a weed. Just give it room and decent cultivation, and you can't help but succeed. It's mighty good eating in the spring of the year too. Nothing better.

The best way to get a start is from the plants. We have literally millions of them. Best size is strong 1 year. Some people though prefer 2 year. Take your choice. We have both. 50 per cent extra for 2 year.

Set the plants early. It's all bosh, this talk about trenching and all that. Just get the roots in the ground right side up and covered about 3 or 4 inches deep. That's all. Keep them well hoed all the first summer. Then in the fall mulch heavily and keep mulched heavy enough to keep the weeds down all the time from that on. Put plants 10 inches apart in the rows. Rows any convenient width apart. No crop the first year, but a fair crop the next year and plenty from then on for 20 years to come. Cut every day or every other day from early spring till peas come. Great money maker. Can't freeze out or dry out or drown out or hail out. Sure income. Regular pension. Sell readily at most places at 10c to 25c per pound.

Field culture 12,000 plants per acre. Home garden with rows 2 feet apart. 100 plants for bed 10 ft. by 20 ft.



Postpaid Price List of Asparagus Plants

These prices include delivery prepaid by either parcel post or express in zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. Beyond zone 4 add 10 per cent per zone prepay. Prices are for strong plants.

	Doz.	25	100	200	300	500	1000
1 year	-----	\$.25	\$.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.40	\$ 5.00
2 year	-----	.45	.65	2.00	3.50	5.00	7.50

Ornamental Vines

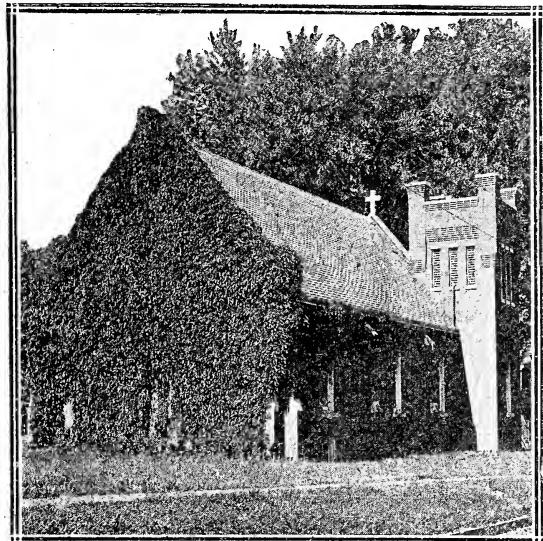
50c each, 2 for 95c, 4 for \$1.75, \$5.00 per dozen. These prices are postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. Add 10 per cent per zone beyond.

Everyone likes vines on a house. They give shade to a window, protection to a porch and beauty to a pillar. Some of the varieties will climb and stick to a brick wall.

I have chosen a list of vines that can be depended on anywhere and will grow for anyone. All of the ones named on this page are perfectly hardy and easy to grow.

Most vines do best planted in the spring—the earlier the better. I do not advise fall planting for them. If planted in a row along a wall or fence they should usually be planted about 3 ft. apart. On a building it is usually best to plant one or two at each window or pillar to be covered.

Boston Ivy. (*Ampelopsis*). A beautiful clinging vine but not hardy here in the west. All right in the East and South East.



Hardy Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Engelmannii*) on the Episcopal Church, Shenandoah, Iowa. Note how it clings to the wall.

Hardy Boston Ivy. (*Ampelopsis Engelmannii*). This is a variety most used here in the west. It has a leaf more like the American Ivy, but will cling to the wall as the true Boston Ivy. It has the advantage of being absolutely hardy, both drouth and cold and never kills back in the least. In all the country west of the Mississippi I strongly advise it as the one to use.

Madeira Vine. (*Mexican Vine*). A beautiful annual vine growing from a bulb or tuber like a potato. The bulbs increase and keep over. Has thick waxy leaves and fragrant white flowers. Grows 10 to 15 ft. high. 7c each, 4 for 25c, 70c per dozen.

Trumpet Flower. (*Bigonia Radicans*). A hardy native vine, an extra strong grower and always looks well. Has glossy green leaves and large trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms practically all summer and fall. Very useful for covering unsightly fences, stone piles, etc. Will climb anywhere if it can find anything to climb on.

Bitter Sweet. (*Celastrus scandens*). A well known hardy native vine. Yellow flowers in June, followed by orange-colored pods, which split open.

Matrimony Vine. An old-fashioned hardy shrub, grows anywhere and covered with a profusion of scarlet berries. Good to cover walls or steep banks.

American Ivy. (*Virginia Creeper or Woodbine*). This is a native American vine and is hardy all over the country. It is a beautiful vine and the fastest grower of any, and requires some support.

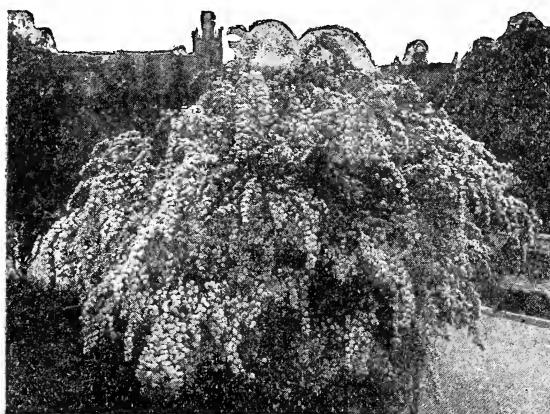
Wistaria. Beautiful climbing vine, with great drooping clusters of purple or white flowers. Hardy anywhere. We have the American Purple and the Chinese White.

Honeysuckle. These are well known and loved by everyone. They are hardy and easy to grow. They are great climbers and will grow anywhere. They range from white to yellow and red in color of bloom. The best one to my notion is the Halliana, or Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. It is practically everblooming, very fragrant and a great climber. The vines are all large 2-year field-grown stock.

Clematis Paniculata. (*Japanese Clematis*). Hardy thrifty and quick growing. Has great masses of fragrant, white flowers about the size of apple blooms, in July, August and September. Climbs readily where there is any support or trellis.

Clematis Jackmanii (*Large Purple Clematis*). It is harder to grow than the Clematis Paniculata and does not make so tall a vine, but is well worth growing on account of the great beauty of its flowers. Our plants are extra fine and sure to live with proper care.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs



Spirea Van Houtii. The Best of All Spireas

Postpaid Prices of Hardy Shrubs

All Varieties Listed Below

50 each, 2 for 95c, 4 for \$1.75, \$5.00 per dozen, either all alike or assorted to suit. These prices apply to all shrubs mentioned on this page.

Flowering Almond. An old-time favorite flowering shrub. Blooms very early, branches entirely covered with the showy double flowers. Colors white, pink or red.

Althea. (*Rose of Sharon*). Very handsome, hardy and free blooming in late summer and fall. The flowers look like roses. White, red or variegated.

Barberry, Thunbergii. A very pretty dwarf barberry from Japan. Has glossy green foliage changing to a coppery red in the fall. Grows more compact than any of the others.

Calycanthus. The old-fashioned "Sweet-scented Shrub." Has velvety deep purple flowers.

Dogwood, Red Barked. Grows from 3 to 6 feet high and has large white blooms, but is especially valued for the bright red color of the twigs.

High Bush Cranberry. Similar to Snowballs but the bloom is more open and spreading. Blooms profusely in May, followed later by clusters of bright scarlet fruit something like cranberries.

Deutzia. A very showy Japanese shrub of dense upright growth, bearing a profusion of showy white or rose colored flowers. State color wanted.

Golden Elder. Foliage a bright golden yellow all season.

Forsythia (Golden Bell). Vigorous grower, drooping branches, with yellow flowers.

Purple Fringe. A very much admired small tree or shrub with a curious fringe of hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer.

Bush Honeysuckle. A fine showy plant for either a single or for groups or hedges. Colors white, pink, or red.

Flowering Quince (Japonica). A low growing bushy, thorny quince, literally covered in the early spring with glowing scarlet blooms.

Spirea Anthony Waterer. A new, crimson flowering

spirea. Dwarfish and very compact, growing 15 to 18 inches in height and covered nearly the whole growing season with deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy and fine for low clumps.

Lilac. Best of the old-fashioned flowers. Will grow anywhere and in almost any soil. Blooms freely even when small. We can supply either the white or the purple in both the common lilac and the Persian lilac.

Hardy Hydrangea (*Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora*). One of the best of all the hardy shrubs. Grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. Flowers are white, changing to pink and are borne in great pyramidal clusters, often a foot in length. Commences flowering in July and continues till November. Fine for cemetery planting.

Spirea Van Houtii. The grandest of all the spireas; a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season. When in flower is a fountain of white bloom attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet.

Wiegela. This beautiful shrub grows from 6 to 8 feet tall and blooms in July and August. The flowers are produced in such profusion as to almost hide the foliage. The following three are the best varieties:

Wiegela Candida. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continues to bloom at intervals through the summer.

Wiegela Eva Rathke. A new variety. A strong grower and of graceful drooping habit. Flowers a dark beautiful crimson.

Wiegela Rosea. The tallest growing. Foliage of a very dark green, flowers bright rose.

Flowering Currant. A beautiful plant of easy culture. Much admired for their wealth of bright yellow flowers and their prevailing spicy odor. Perfectly hardy and grows from 6 to 8 feet tall.

Snowball. A well known old favorite. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. Bears great clusters of snowy white globes of flowers in May. Hardy everywhere.

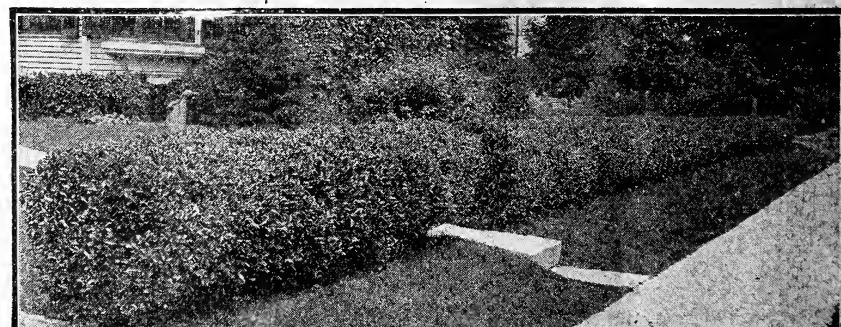
Spirea Billardii. A hardy upright shrub, 4 to 5 feet in height. Flowers in dense panicles of rich pink. Blooms in July and August and frequently again in the fall.

Syringa (Mock Orange). A hardy free flowering shrub with the most showy, fragrant flowers. Grows 8 to 10 feet in height, with spreading and often arching branches. Very fragrant.

Tamarix. A hardy shrub of strong growth, with foliage light and feathery as asparagus. Very fine for single plants if kept trimmed, but lately has been much used for hedging. Will stand extreme of heat and cold.

Ornamental Hedge Plants

The green growing hedge of ornamental plants takes the place of the disfiguring fence and makes a beauty of a necessity. Of course it depends largely on the treatment and trimming given the hedge, as most of them can be kept



Privet. Probably the best known of All Ornamental Hedge Plants

down low and trim by constant shearing or, can be allowed to grow tall and dense.

For all around hedge there is nothing more popular than the *Privet*. The *California Privet* is the best known and in most ways the best one, except that it is not quite so hardy in severe northern winters. It sometimes kills back, but when trimmed will come again. For anywhere south of Kansas City it is safe any winter.

For the more northern localities I advise the *Amoor River Privet* and the *Ibota*, especially for the former. It is absolutely hardy anywhere and equals any in appearance.

The *Barberries* are absolutely hardy anywhere, are handsome summer and winter; and require very little shearing. They do not grow quite so thickly as the privets. Will thrive north or south on any kind of soil. Covered with little red berries which hang on all winter. The *Thunbergi* is rather coppery colored, and then there is a purple-leaved sort, but it rusts.

For tall, heavy hedges the *Bush Honeysuckle*, *Siberian Pea*, and *Japan Quince*, are fine. They are perfectly hardy, grow quick and large, and can be kept sheared down if preferred.

For downright beauty there is nothing to equal a hedge of *Spirea Van Houtii* in full bloom along the side of a lawn or against the foundation of a house. For dry and windy location, there is nothing so good as the *Siberian Tamerix* or *Tamarix Amur*. It has beautiful feathery leaves and is very ornamental.

In planting a hedge, dig out a good sized trench and fill in with good dirt. Set the plants a trifle deeper than they grew before, and about 1 foot apart in the row. It is always best to cut them back severely, almost to the ground in fact, so they will throw up new branches all the same age.

There are a number of other varieties of shrubs sometimes used for hedge, but the ones named above are the ones most commonly used. If there are others you would like to use, I will be glad to make you special price on whatever you need.

Prices of Hedge Plants Listed on Page

(These prices are NOT prepaid nor postpaid)

	Doz.	100
Barberry, Thunbergii	\$4.00	\$30.00
Buckthorn	3.00	25.00
Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince)	3.00	25.00
Bush Honeysuckle	3.00	25.00
Osage Orange		3.00
California Privet (Medium)	2.50	9.00
California Privet (Extra Large)	3.50	12.50
California Privet (Small)	1.50	7.00
Ibota Privet (Small)	3.00	25.00
Amoor Privet (extra hardy)	4.00	25.00
Tamarix Amur	3.00	25.00
Spirea Van Houtii	3.00	25.00

These prices are based on fairly large lots, but 25 or over will be supplied at the 100 price. Less amounts are slightly higher price.

We do not prepay the charges at these prices. They are based on the plants going by express at your expense. We pack in good shape without extra charge, and guarantee delivery by express.

It is best to figure on setting the plants one foot apart in the row to make a good hedge, so order as many as you have feet of hedge to plant.

All plants are field grown, thrifty and healthy, and at least two years old. They are selected for uniform height so they will make a nice hedge.

There are various forms of hedge adapted from the prevailing design of certain well known abodes. For instance—the Long Island is trained to a sharp edge at the top and wide at the base. The Newport resembles a wall sloping to the top on both sides, with a flattened top surface. This is brought about by repeated clippings which make the leaves very small and a dense growth. A square

form is made in a similar manner, all sides squared up, edges sharp, top flat.

Annual Evergreen for Quick Hedge

When you want a hedge in a hurry there is nothing to beat the Annual Evergreen, or as it is sometimes called, Mock Cypress. It grows easily from seed, and makes a good hedge in 8 to 10 weeks. Price of seed, oz., 25c pkt., 5c.

Hardy Perennial Flowers and Plants

All Hardy. All of the plants listed on this page are hardy Perennials. That is, they live permanently and indefinitely from one planting. They are all perfectly hardy in any part of the country, and all are easy grown. They should be planted very early in the spring. Some of them can be planted in the fall also, but most of them are to be planted in the spring. They cannot, as a rule, however, be planted very late in the spring, but must be planted as early as possible after the ground thaws sufficiently. In this latitude April is the best month.

Time of Shipment. As most of these are growing out of doors in the ground, we cannot fill orders for them in the winter, and we do not ship them until spring opens, so we can dig them from the open ground. Also we can not fill orders for them late in the spring, as the plants would be too far advanced to move with safety.

The plants must be shipped to you while they are dormant, and before they begin to grow. Therefore, get your orders in early. You can order any time during the winter and early spring, and we will send you the plants just as soon as we can dig them in the spring. Ordinarily we can not fill orders for any of these plants after May 10th, and really it is risky planting after May 1st. Get your order in in time to get them planted in April if possible.

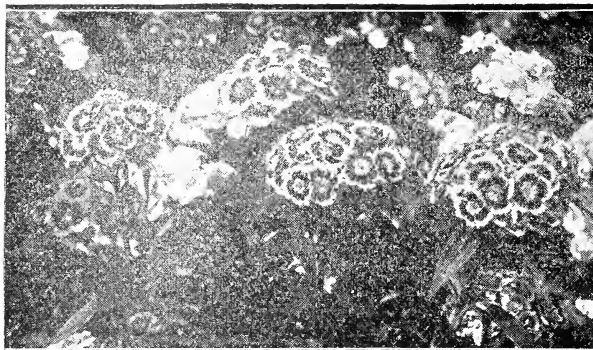
About Prices. All prices on this page include prepayment of postage in zones 2 3, or 4. Add 10 per cent for zone beyond. Remember this when ordering or comparing zone prices. Unless otherwise specified, plants listed at 20c will be sold at 2 for 35c or \$2.00 per doz. Those listed at 25c each will be sold at 2 for 45c or \$2.50 per doz.

Postpaid Prices of Flowers and Plants

Names of Flowers and Plants	Each	Doz.
Achillea, the Pearl	20c	\$2.00
Bleeding Heart	50	5.00
Butterfly Bush	25	2.50
Canterbury Bells	25	2.50
Chrysanthemum, Hardy Pompom	20	2.00
Columbine, Double Mixed	25	2.50
Columbine, Single Mixed	25	2.50
Coreopsis Lanceolata	20	2.00
Daisy, Oxeye or Marguerite	20	2.00
Daisy, Shasta	20	2.00
Delphinium, (Hardy Larkspur)	40	4.00
Digitalis (Foxglove)	25	2.50
Gaillardia	20	2.00
Gypsophila Paniculata	20	2.00
Hardy Phlox, Mixed	25	2.50
Hardy Phlox, Pure White	25	2.50
Hardy Phlox, Red	25	2.50
Hardy Phlox, Pink	25	2.50
Hardy Phlox, White, red eye	25	2.50
Hardy Phlox, Pink, red eye	25	2.50
Hollyhocks, Single	20	2.00
Hollyhocks, Double	20	2.00
Meehan's Marvel Mallow	25	2.50
Lily of the Valley		.75
Perennial Sweet Peas	25	2.50
Pinks, Diadem	20	2.00
Pinks, Grass	20	2.00
Pinks, Fireball	20	2.00
Pinks, Snowball	20	2.00
Sweet William, Double	20	2.00
Sweet William, Single	20	2.00

(See next page)

(Hardy Perennial Flowers Continued)



Sweet William, An Old-Fashioned Favorite

Canterbury Bells (*Campanula*). An old time favorite sometimes known as cup-and-saucer flower. Handsome blue or white, cup-shape flower, blooming in June and July, 2 to 3 feet high.

Columbine (*Aquilegia*). We have these handsome flowers in both double and single. The single hybrids of three native sorts, the tall variety in all shades of blue, pink and yellow. The double are the regular cultivated European yellow of California, the blue and white Rocky Mountain sort, and the scarlet and yellow of our Iowa timber. They are taller than the double and are very fine. The double grow about 1 to 2 feet high and the single 2 to 3 feet.

Coreopsis Lanceolata. Somewhat like a daisy but deep solid yellow in color with a dark brown center. Bloom all summer and fall. Fine for either cut flowers or ornament. 1 to 2 feet high.

Shasta Daisy. The Shasta Daisy is the giant daisy of California introduced by Luther Burbank. They grow about 2 feet high with enormous white flowers sometimes 4 or 5 inches across with a small yellow center. They make large plants with literally hundreds of blooms to a plant. Our field of them was a wonderful sight when in bloom.

Ox-eye Daisy. This is the old-fashioned Marguerite Daisy which is smaller than the Shasta Daisy but very free blooming and somewhat hardier than the Shasta daisy.

Delphinium (*Hardy Larkspur*). This beautiful tall plant is something like the common annual larkspur, only it is perfectly hardy and grows from 3 to 5 feet high with large clusters of beautiful flowers, ranging from pure snowy white through all the shades of blue to dark purple.

Digitalis (*Foxglove*). An old-fashioned favorite bearing tall spikes of delicate white or pink-shaped flowers. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Gailardia (*Blanket Flower*). Sometimes known as pin-cushion plant. The flower is shaped somewhat like a daisy in a brilliant blending of red, yellow and brown. The center instead of being small like a daisy is about an inch across and is as round as a marble, giving it the name of pin-cushion plant. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Gypsophila paniculata (Baby's Breath). A branching plant with a mass of dainty very small white flowers. Fine for trimming bouquets and desirable for growing where a mass of delicate misty bloom is wanted to fill a bare spot in your garden.

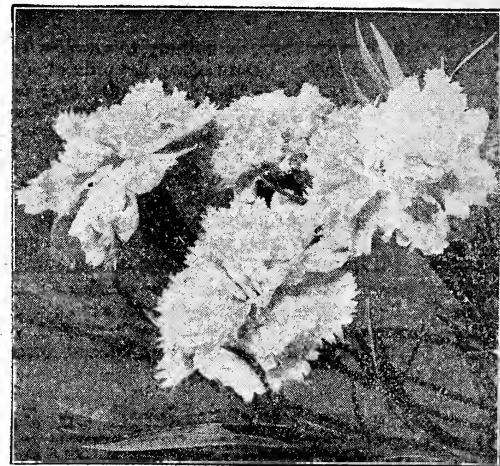
Hardy Phlox. This I consider one of the most desirable of hardy flowers. The flower heads often measure from 7 to 9 inches across. The flowers are as large as a silver quarter and in some cases as large as a half dollar. They comprise all shades from vermillion to white. They do best in a sunny location and rich soil, but are not particular and will do well anywhere, and will bloom nicely in partial shade. They can be set either in the fall or in the spring, but not late in the spring. Bloom from early summer until frost. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Hollyhocks. These are well known and need no description. No old-fashioned garden is complete without

them. We can supply a splendid lot of them in either single or double, mostly in mixed colors. The single varieties have the largest blooms and are the healthiest and best growers. The best way to plant them is as a background, say along the fence or next to the wall of a house. Be careful not to get them in front of your other flowers as they grow so tall they would hide them. Grows 5 to 10 feet high.

Perennial Sweet Peas (*Lathyrus Latifolius*). Looks like the regular sweet pea, but lives for years and gets better the older it gets. Will stand any amount of drought and stay green and blooming. They come in white, pink and red, or mixtures of these colors. A single plant when well established will make a great mass of vines. Sometimes grows 5 to 8 feet high.

Bleeding Heart. Everyone knows this old favorite. It will grow well anywhere and is one of the few flowers that will grow and bloom well on the north side of the house where they get no sun whatever. 2 to 3 feet high.



Pinks

Pinks. We have a number of varieties of hardy pinks, but the best are the four we list, the Diadem, the Fireball, Snowball and the old-fashioned Grass Pinks. The Diadem comes in all colors mixed and is remarkably bright in appearance. The Fireball is big, bright, almost like a carnation. The Snowball is the same thing only it is white. The Grass Pink is a favorite in old-fashioned gardens. It is small but intensely fragrant. Comes in all colors but mostly in shades of pink. Grow from 1 to 2 feet high.

Sweet Williams. Everyone knows these beautiful old-fashioned flowers. They are hardy everywhere and are sure to be satisfactory. They grow like pinks but make great heads of blooms instead of separate flowers. Grow 1 to 2 feet high.

Everblooming Butterfly Bush

(*Buddleia Variabilis Magnifica*)

This is one of the most valuable and beautiful plants introduced for years. It was recently discovered in Western China, and thrives in all parts of the United States. It is a hardy perennial, blooming practically all summer, and blooms the first summer from small plants, continuing even after frost. Its hardiness, ease of growth, beautiful color and piquant fragrance make it popular everywhere. It is fine as a specimen plant, as a hedge, or as a background, but should not be planted in sod or extreme shade. It gets its name from the fact that it is very attractive to butterflies and they come from everywhere to feast on its nectar.

Roses



There are whole books on rose culture so we will only attempt to give a few important pointers. First of all select a very rich soil in a warm sunny location. You cannot make it too rich for roses. Early planting is best—say the first of May here in southern Iowa. Plant in beds or rows. We like our flowers in rows here so that we can tend them quickly. Better place the plants about two feet apart. Cover the tops of the newly planted bush with a mound of loose dirt about six inches high. It will keep the tops from drying out. After the buds swell and start, rake the dirt away. Prune the bush each season cutting out old and weak canes and cutting back the remaining ones about one-half early before growth starts.

Roses are best planted in beds. If they are to be worked from both sides, five or six feet is wide enough and three feet is the proper width for beds against the walls. Beds that are too wide necessitates stepping in them when picking the blooms or when cultivating. Narrow beds are poor because of the intrusion of grass roots upon the nourishment which would otherwise go to the roses. Best to reserve the rosebed for roses alone.

Everblooming Roses

There is nothing much finer than roses. Everyone loves them and tries to grow them. And almost everyone can succeed, too. Get big two-year plants ready for immediate blooming. There are hundreds of varieties of them, but the ones I have listed here are the cream of the list. All postpaid in zones 2, 3, and 4. 10 per cent for each additional zone beyond.

We have discontinued the sale of the soft 1-year plants, and hereafter will sell only 2-year field grown plants.

My Favorite Everbloomers

	Each	\$1.00
<i>Hermosa.</i> Bright pink, double fragrant		
<i>Mme. Jos. Schwartz.</i> White tinged, yellow		1.00
<i>Gen. McArthur.</i> Glowing crimson, fragrant		1.00
<i>Gruss n Tepilitz.</i> Rich crimson		1.00
<i>Kaisserin.</i> Best white, large		1.00
<i>Killarney.</i> (Irish Beauty)		1.00
<i>Mme. Jules Grolez.</i> Rose shading to pink		1.00
<i>Ophelia.</i> Salmon shaded with rose		1.00
<i>Etoile D'France.</i> Clear crimson		1.00
<i>British Crimson.</i> Beautiful pure white		1.00

Climbing American Beauty

A true climbing form of the celebrated American Beauty Rose. Has the same blooms and same beautiful deep rose color and fragrance. Every bloom perfect. Grows to a height of 15 feet, producing hundreds of blooms at one time. Can be grown practically anywhere without protection. 2-years, \$1.00.

Everblooming Baby Ramblers

These dainty little Baby Rambler roses have won the love of everyone. They are sure to grow and bloom, start blooming young and keep at it so steadily that everyone is pleased. These are not climbers, but little bush roses from 1 to 2 feet high. They will live out for years, or will do well in the house. They bloom in great clusters like the well known Crimson Rambler, but on a little bush and they bloom steadily all summer.

	2-yr. Each
<i>Red Baby Rambler.</i> Bright crimson	\$1.00
<i>Pink Baby Rambler.</i> Beautiful bright pink	1.00
<i>White Baby Rambler.</i> Creamy white	1.00
SPECIAL OFFER F3— All three of these Everblooming Baby Ramblers in 2-year size for	\$2.75 Postpaid

Memorial or Trailing Roses

These are a distinct type of roses, known botanically as the *Wichurianas*. They are strong growers, but trail instead of climbing. Will creep and cover the ground like ivy. Beautiful glossy dark green foliage. Especially valuable for cemetery planting or for covering banks or rockeries. Can be had in either white or pink. 2-year, \$1.00.

Hardy Roses

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

This is a valuable class, as the varieties mentioned below are all perfectly hardy and produce large flowers like the General Jacqueminot. They produce quantities of roses in June, and some bloom again quite freely in the fall.

My Favorite Hybrid Perpetuals

	Each	\$1.00
<i>Frau Karl Druschki.</i> Good white		
<i>American Beauty.</i> Color deep pink		1.00
<i>Anna de Diesbach.</i> Flowers extra large, pink		1.00
<i>Baron de Boncettin.</i> Large flowers, dark crimson		1.00
<i>Captain Hayward.</i> Bright crimson		1.00
<i>General Jacqueminot.</i> Brilliant crimson		1.00
<i>Hugh Dickson.</i> Crimson shaded scarlet		1.00
<i>Magna Charta.</i> Bright rosy pink		1.00
<i>Marshall P. Wilder.</i> Deep dark red		1.00
<i>Paul Neyron.</i> The clear pink rose		1.00
<i>Ulrich Brunner.</i> Brilliant cherry red		1.00
SPECIAL OFFER F5— The above perfectly hardy roses, in 2-year size, the 11 for		\$9.50

Old-Fashioned Hardy Garden Rose

I advise 2-year plants only in these. These are the old-time favorites of our grandmothers' days. Hardy, fragrant and sure to bloom every year without care	
<i>Mad. Plantier.</i> Pure white	\$1.00
<i>Persian Yellow.</i> Double deep yellow	1.00
<i>English Sweetbriar.</i> Pink flowers	1.00
<i>Moss Roses.</i> Red, pink or white	1.00

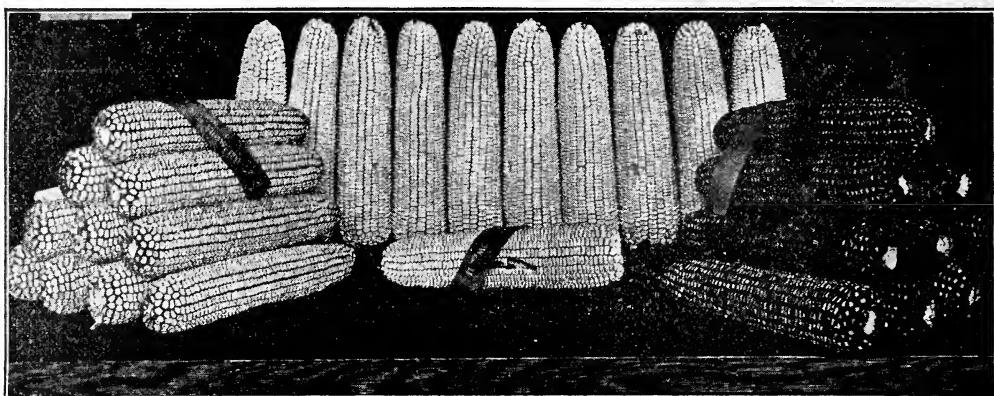
The Rambler Roses

<i>Crimson Rambler.</i> Climbing roses	\$1.00
<i>Pink Rambler.</i> (Dorothy Perkins). Pink	1.00
<i>White Rambler.</i> White, like Dorothy Perkins	1.00
<i>Yellow Rambler.</i> Fine deep gold yellow	1.00
SPECIAL OFFER F6— The full set of 4 Hardy Ramblers, red white, pink, and yellow. 2-years	\$3.00
<i>Baltimore Belle.</i> Double blush white	\$1.00
<i>Gardenia.</i> Opening cream color	1.00
<i>Prairie Queen.</i> Large flower, bright red	1.00
<i>Seven Sisters.</i> Large clusters of red roses	1.00
SPECIAL OFFER F8— Any 4 of these in 2-year size	\$3.00

Special Varieties of Hardy Climbers

<i>Philadelphia Rambler.</i> Deep red	\$1.00
<i>Thousand Beauties.</i> In white to pink	1.00
<i>Flower of Fairfield.</i> Crimson Rambler	1.00
<i>Excelsa.</i> Like Crimson Rambler but harder	1.00
<i>Aviator-Bleriot.</i> Very large yellow	1.00
<i>Silvery Moon.</i> Very large snow white	1.00

Seed Corn--All Varieties



Yes, we are still growing and selling seed corn, the very best you can get anywhere except in your own field. You should have picked and hung your own seed last fall, but if you didn't, and must buy now, we can fix you out good seed at a reasonable price.

We sell I believe, more seed corn than any other seed house in the country, and have less kick on it. It is sold subject to your own test and approval, and is all grown right here near Shenandoah, (except some early varieties northern grown).

There is no use taking several pages in the catalog telling about it, and blowing, and telling big tales about yields, and all that. I have been growing and selling seed corn here at Shenandoah since heck was a pup, and have seen the rise and fall of dozens of competitors.

I am not especially anxious for seed corn business. I would rather sell garden seeds and alfalfa and flowers, but there are always some that need corn and I can do them more good than anyone else can, so I rather have to stay with it.

And while I am in the business, I am going to do it right. Our seed is grown right, handled right and sold right.

Watch Seed Sense and monthly price lists for prices and special announcements.

Varieties of Seed Corn

Here is a brief description of the different varieties of corn grown here at Shenandoah. We usually grow and have in stock and can supply first class seed of any of these varieties. Can send you further description and samples on request. See monthly price list for prices.

White Corn—Standard Varieties

The most popular type of white corn here is the big, rough, heavy, deep-grained corn, which is most commonly known as *Boone County White*. We have an extra good, specially selected strain of *Boone County White* which we call *Cornplanter*. We think it is the best strain of *Boone County White* we have ever seen. There is also another strain or very similar strain of corn, called *Johnson County White*. It would be safe to group all three of these varieties as simply slightly different types of the same thing, the quality being largely dependent on the selection given that special strain.

We also grow quite extensively here a very large white corn, which is entirely different from the others in being a long, comparatively smooth ear, having generally from 14 to 16 rows instead of 18 to 22, as is the case with the others just mentioned. We call this the *White Elephant*. It is exceptionally good for thin land and at the same time

makes large ears and an enormous yield on bottom land. It has a wider, shallower grain than the others but a longer ear and shells out quite well.

If you want a slightly earlier type of white corn, use *Iowa Silvermine*. It is a medium sized, deep grained, white corn comparatively small cob and a good shelling ear. It is especially recommended for thin or old land. There is a *Red Cob White*, also known as *St. Charles White*, which is very similar to *Silvermine*, except that it has a red cob instead of white. In other respects it is very nearly the same.

Yellow Corn—Standard Varieties

There are two general types of yellow corn grown here, one of them being the well known *Reid's Yellow Dent* in its various strains and the other being a large grained, rougher corn, which we call *Shenandoah Yellow*.

Both are standard corn as to season, and so far as I can see there is very little to choose in yield or size of ear between the two. Personally I prefer a rough, rather wide-grained corn, slightly coarse in type, and for that reason I like and recommend the *Shenandoah Yellow* and it is the yellow corn most generally grown here.

Very similar varieties or slightly different strains of the same thing are sold as *Legal Tender*, *Yellow Rose* and *Pride of Nishna*.

Reid's Yellow Dent is grown to perfection here and we can furnish it in either the rough or smooth type, ear or shelled.

If you want an earlier yellow corn we have what we call *Shenandoah Special*, which is a first class second early, medium sized ear, and a good yielder.

Extra Early Corn

There has always been a good assortment of extra early corn grown here on account of the big demand for it for seed and also for late replanting and for early hog feeding locally. Personally I like best the variety known as *Red 90 Day or White Cap Red Dent*. It has a red grain with a white spot on the top, is very early, very hardy and a good yielder. It will mature almost anywhere and make a good crop. The extreme northern strain of this same corn is called *Northwest Dent*.

In yellow corn the best extra early is *Pride of the North*. In white corn there is what is known as *Extra Early White Dent*, a rather smooth, comparatively slim eared, extra early, white dent corn. There is now an improved variety along the same line known as *Silver King*. It looks something like *Silvermine* but earlier.

Price List of Seed Corn for 1921

Subject to change after March 1

These prices are for seed, extra selected butted and tipped by hand shelled and triple graded, tested before shipping and test mark on each sack. Prices are f. o. b. here, sacked in strong new sacks, without extra charge for sacks.

Standard Main Crop Varieties

The following standard main crop sorts all at the same price as follows:

10 bu.	5 bu.	2 bu.	1 bu.	½ bu.	Pk.	Gal.
\$3.50	\$3.60	\$3.65	\$3.75	\$2.00	\$1.10	\$.70

Shenandoah Yellow. Large rough yellow.

White Elephant. Long smooth white.

Reid's Yellow Dent. Large yellow, fairly rough.

Boone Co. White. Large deep grained white.

Shenandoah Special. Second early yellow.

Improved Calico. Striped, red and yellow.

Cornplanter. An improved Boone Co. White.

Johnson County White. Similar to Cornplanter.

Iowa Silvermine. Medium early white.

White Imperial (St. Charles). Red cob white.

All of the above are home grown, here in Southwest Iowa, and all sell at the same prices as above.

Early Corn—80 to 90 Days

The following early varieties we generally have in either home grown or Northern grown. The Northern grown is from Dakota and Northern Iowa. It is smaller and earlier than the home grown seed. Please specify if you have any choice as to where grown. Prices as below:

10 bu.	5 bu.	2 bu.	1 bu.	½ bu.	Pk.	Gal.
\$3.50	\$3.60	\$3.65	\$3.75	\$2.00	\$1.10	\$.70

Pride of the North. Early yellow.

Silver King. Early white.

Extra Early White Dent. Similar to Silver King.

Red 90 Day. Early whitecap red.

Whitecap Yellow Dent. Early slim ear.

Flint or Yankee Corn. Very early.

Northern Grown Seed Corn

We always have a supply of these extra early varieties grown in South Dakota or Northern Iowa, so as to be sure of extreme earliness for our northern trade and can generally supply any of the extra early varieties named above for shipment direct from the grower in South Dakota or from here along with other seed, as you prefer.

Fodder and Ensilage Corn

The following varieties are for drilling thick for ensilage or fodder and are not so carefully selected or graded as the standard grain varieties listed above and for that reason can be sold cheaper. Prices on all as follows:

10 bu.	5 bu.	2 bu.	1 bu.	½ bu.	Pk.	Gal.
\$2.50	\$2.60	\$2.65	\$2.75	\$1.50	\$.90	\$.60

Mammoth White Ensilage. Tall, heavy and late.

Leaning Yellow Ensilage. Medium ripening and height.

Early Dent Fodder Corn. Early ripening.

Seed Corn by Mail

Shelled seed, large packet 10c, pound 25c, 3 lbs., one variety, 65c, Specimen ears, 35c each. These prices apply to all varieties, anywhere in the United States.

Ear Seed Corn

(Same price as shelled corn except for a 50c extra charge for boxing)

In quantities of one bushel or over, we will furnish ear corn at the same price as shelled corn. The prices above are on the very best possible quality of seed, shelled, graded and sacked, ready for use in the planter. We can furnish the same corn in the ear at the same price. You will have the satisfaction of seeing it on the ear, but you will lose the shrink. It will cost you more freight and there is always some loss in shipping. It is absolutely the same quality in every way as the shelled corn and we see no reason for making any difference in price. The ear corn will be shipped in sacks the same as shelled corn, unless otherwise specified. If you want it packed in boxes, add 50c per bushel. Remember we cannot sell ear corn except in even bushels.

Grading

The grains, in all varieties, except ensilage and fodder corns are graded to 1-5 inch in thickness, and either 20-64, 22-64 or 24-64 in width, according to variety. Absolutely no butt or tip or uneven grains in our corn.

Guarantee on Seed Corn

Of course I can't guarantee you a crop for I can't be there to plant it and tend it, but you can take the seed home and examine it and test it and call in the neighbors; and if you feel that you have been beat, you can have your money back. That's fair. All I ask is, that you give me a fair shake and I will leave matters in your hands,

Probably No Change in Prices

These prices on corn will probably stand all spring, but there is no certainty of it, as some varieties may go sold out. Ask for new price list after March 1st.

Certified Corn—Every Ear Tested

100 Per Cent

We can fill a limited number of orders, in all varieties, for "single ear tested seed." That is, we test each ear separately, taking out six grains, sprouting them, and saving only the ears that show a good strong sprout on each of the six grains tested.

We sell this single ear tested seed corn, either ear or shelled, with the guarantee that six grains from each ear have been tested, and that no corn is shipped that does not show a good strong sprout in three to five days from every grain tested. It should show close to 100 per cent test for you, and if it does not you may return it and have every cent of your money back. Price, \$7.00 per bushel, either in the ear or shelled and graded.

Sold Subject to Your Own Test

We sell it all subject to your own test and approval, and if it is not absolutely satisfactory to you in every way you can return it at our expense, and we will refund your money and pay the freight. You can't lose on a deal of that kind. You can have two weeks or a month to test it if you wish. All I want is for you to be satisfied in your own mind.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed

We guarantee safe arrival of seed corn to you, and in case any shipment arrives short or damaged, we will upon receiving proper proofs from you for filing freight claim, make good the loss to you, either by refilling or refunding, and collect the loss from the railroad.

Sudan Grass

The Great New Fodder Crop



alfalfa and it has the advantage over alfalfa of being quick and easy to get.

It is certainly "the poor man's friend." It will grow on even the thinnest of soil and will make good in a dry season when everything else fails and will feed a team and cow to every acre. The renter or small land owner who goes on a farm with no hay can sow seed in May and begin cutting hay in July and get another cutting in August and another in September. Good hay, too.

Briefly, it is an annual plant, somewhat similar to cane or kaffir but much more slender and fine-stemmed, easier to cure, harder, quicker to mature, making a greater yield of better quality.

It stools like wheat and makes as high as 100 stems from a single seed. It keeps sprouting up and can be cut once a month. Ours planted in May was cut July 1st, when about five feet high, and by August 1st was five feet high again, and again September 1st was almost as high and ready for another cutting. The hay stays green, even after the seed ripens, and if cut before frost makes the best of hay, besides a seed crop.

The best way to plant it is to drill it in rows, corn width, and cultivate like corn. This takes from two to five pounds of seed per acre. It can be cut by hand or with a mower or binder or corn binder. It handles easiest in bundles, as it is so long it tangles if handled loose. It cures easily and perfectly.

Many people, in order to save the work of cultivating sow it broadcast or drill it with a wheat drill, using about 20 pounds of seed per acre and handle it with a grain binder. This gives about the same yield as the drilling crop and no cultivating, but takes more seed.

In an extremely dry country, it should always be drilled in rows and cultivated so as to conserve the moisture, same as all crops in such countries.

The hay keeps easily, either loose, in bulk or stacked or shocked in bundles. It can be fed same as any hay and has higher feeding value than any other hay except alfalfa. It yields about the same as good alfalfa, say 5 to 10 tons per acre of dry land.

It is also fine to feed grain as a soiling crop or to put in a silo like corn. It does not sour like cane, nor get woody like kaffir. Its greatest advantage over other crops is in its ability to withstand drouth. It will make a crop on less moisture than any other crop known. It was first introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a crop for the extremely dry regions of Oklahoma Kansas, and the Texas Panhandle, and they went crazy over it there.

It made a crop every year in spite of dry weather, hot winds or anything else. It has proven equally valuable in other states and has been grown successfully in every state in the Union. It is certain to supplant millet entirely and probably cane also, as it makes more and better feed than either and is grown and will stand more dry weather.

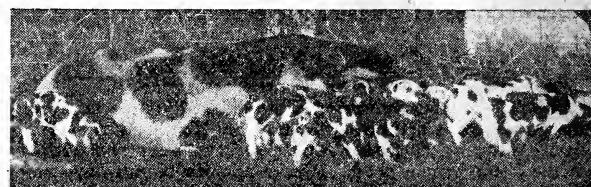
It is important to get northern grown seed free from Johnson grass and free from cane and kaffir hybrids. We are growing a big acreage of seed here at Shenandoah and can furnish a genuine Iowa grown seed, guaranteed free from Johnson grass or hybrids or weeds of any kind. Can also furnish Colorado (mountain grown) seed and northwest Nebraska seed to those who wish it, at the same price as Iowa seed.

Wherever you buy your seed, insist on a guarantee on all the above points. They are important. Northern grown seed for planting either north or south.

Special Postpaid Prices

To those who want small amounts of Sudan by mail we will make the following special prices. These prices are for postal zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. Add 2c per pound for each zone beyond 4. 1 lb, 25c; 2 lbs, 45c; 3 lbs, 65c; 5 lbs, \$1.00.

About the Spotted Pigs



A typical litter of Spotted Polands. They are especially noted for large litters and the sows are good, careful mothers. We sell a great many weanling pigs at 10 to 12 weeks old and ship them all over the country. Ask about prices if interested.

In connection with our seed business we farm about 600 acres and raise lots of hogs, and of course we wanted the best kind to be had so experimented with a number of breeds but finally settled on the **Spotted Poland Chinas** as the best ones, or at least the ones that suited us best. We have probably the largest herd of them in the United States and sell and ship them all over the country.

I chose this breed after trying out the Durocs, Poland Chinas, Chester Whites, and Hampshires, alongside, and I found the Spotted Polands did better for me than any of the others. They are as prolific as Durocs, as good mothers as Hampshires, as big and deep as Poland Chinas, as quick maturing as the whites, and in bigger demand than any of them.

And besides, I like their looks and they are different from the other hogs here, and the people I sell to, all like them. They come originally from Indiana and Ohio, and are probably the old original spotted Poland Chinas of our boyhood days, when as you may remember, they were all spotted.

We have about 1,000 head of them now, all registered, and all good ones, and we ship them all over the United States. We sell them by mail, at reasonable prices, and ship them on approval. We guarantee them to be satisfactory to you in every way or no trade. We furnish papers with all hogs, and guarantee safe arrival. **We will sell you any size and age from weanling pigs up.**

We have two big sales of bred sows this spring, **February 18th and March 17th**, and it would be fine for you to come to the sales and see the hogs and visit the seedhouse.

Or, if you would rather buy at private sale we will sell you whatever you want at any time. **Write for catalog and price list of the hogs.** If you want to get started with purebred hogs, we can be of great help to you.

Kaffir, Milo and Other Dry Weather Crops



White Kaffir Growing for Grain

There is an increasing demand every year for the so-called dry weather crops, such as kaffir corn, milo maize, feterita shallu and other grain sorghums. In the greater part of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska they are a more certain crop and a more profitable crop than field corn, and every year they are being more grown and more favorably known than in other states all over the corn belt.

As a rule they will grow anywhere that field corn will grow and many places where, owing to a lack of moisture, field corn will not mature at all. They will yield a crop of grain equal to a crop of field corn and besides will make an abundance of fodder, which can either be fed dry or put into the silo like ensilage corn.

There is a host of varieties of these grains and unless you are wanting to experiment on a big scale it would not pay you to bother with all of them. I have tried practically all of them in my trial grounds and made quite a study of them, and the ones listed here are the ones I would advise you to grow. Any of these will be practically certain to succeed and we can furnish first-class seed of all of them.

Feterita, The New Grain Sorghum

Feterita belongs to the same class as kaffir and milo, but is considerably earlier than either one, it is said to stand drouth better and makes a larger, softer grain. In manner of growth it is about half way between kaffir and milo, but the heads stand perfectly straight and erect and the grains are very large, pure white and comparatively soft. Can be fed without grinding.

We have received news from every section that feterita has withstood the drouth in practically every instance and has matured where kaffir and milo are failures.

Feterita is the one crop that will beat the hot winds and drouth by maturing thirty days earlier than kaffir corn and fifteen days earlier than milo. Feeding value of feterita as a grain and forage crop is equal in every way to kaffir, and we believe it to be much better on account of the grain being larger and softer than kaffir.

White Kaffir—Black Hull

The best authorities claim that it is just as important to use selected heads of kaffir as select ears of field corn. We have arranged with a grower in Kansas to select and save for us in the head, extra choice heads of kaffir from a strain he has been selecting for 18 years.

We can also furnish plenty of the ordinary grade of Kaffir corn at a reasonable price.

Milo Maize

Next to kaffir corn this is probably the best known of all the grain sorghums. It does not grow so tall as kaffir corn, and as a rule does not yield as well under favorable conditions, but it can be grown on less moisture and for that reason is quite largely grown in the western part of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, where kaffir corn sometimes fails for lack of rain. The grains are considerably larger than those of kaffir corn, and the heads, instead of standing straight up are inclined to droop, more or less.

Fodder Cane—Sorghum

Most of the farmers of the west are getting well posted on the value and uses of cane but the east has yet much to learn about it. Here in condensed form, are the points regarding cane produces from three to eight tons (cured) per acre of valuable feed for horses and cattle; may be grown anywhere even with drouth and unfavorable conditions that would kill most fodder crops; principally grown for winter supply of forage, or for feeding as green feed. In this way it can be made the chief food for horses and cattle from August to May. Furnishes excellent pasture for hogs from June to Frost, the seed is excellent for poultry and will increase egg production; dairymen will find it of exceptional value as feed for milk cows, as it will grow thrifty and green in weather so dry that it would ruin corn or ordinary crops. Cane can be cut two or three times in the summer if cut before it gets headed out; and in that form makes fine hay. The varieties used for fodder is slightly different from the special variety that is used for syrup purposes as the stalks are more slender and more easily cured.

Sunrise Kaffir

This is a new sorghum or kaffir introduced by the Oklahoma Experiment Station and highly recommended by them. We had some of it grown in Oklahoma and can offer the genuine seed to our customers. It is apparently a cross between Kaffir and the sweet sorghum, and is claimed to combine the good qualities of both. It grows rather tall, is very leafy and heavy, makes a good heavy head of seed for grain very much like kaffir and makes rich, sweet fodder or ensilage like cane. Better try it out.

Postpaid prices: 1 lb 25c, 2 lbs 45c, 3 lbs 65c, 5 lbs \$1.00, in zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. Add 2c per lb for each zone beyond. Special prices on larger lots. These prices apply to all the Sorghums and Kaffirs described.

Other Sorghums

We always have on hand more or less of the other varieties of grain sorghums and sweet sorghums.

Ask for prices on any of the above or any other sorghum you want.

Postpaid Prices on Field Seeds

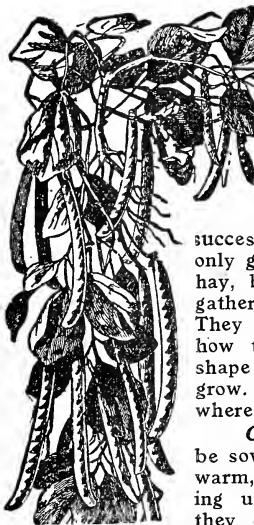
We find there are lots of people who want only small amounts of field seeds, such as Cane, Sudan, Rape, Cowpeas, Soy Beans etc., and for their convenience we have arranged to sell practically all the common field seeds at the following prices, postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3, and 4, with 2c per lb extra for each zone beyond 4. 1 lb 25c, 2 lbs 45c, 3 lbs 65c, 5 lbs \$1.00.

Sudan	Syrup Cane, all kinds	Dwarf Essex Rape
Feterita	Soy Beans, all kinds	Canada Peas
White Kaffir	Cow Peas, all kinds	Colorado Peas
Milo Maize	Field Corn, all kinds	Buckwheat
Sunrise Kaffir	Field Beans, all kinds	Velvet Beans
Fodder Cane	Millet, all kinds	Blackeye Beans

If you want to experiment on small amounts, here's your chance. Dip in. All the same price.

Miscellaneous Farm Seeds

Cowpeas



These are not at all like the Canadian or Northern Field Peas, but are intended for summer or fall use, for they do best in hot weather. They are the kind grown so much in the South, where they take the place that clover does in the north. They can be grown anywhere in the cornbelt fully as successfully as in the south. You do not only get a quick crop of green feed or hay, but the roots enrich the soil by gathering nitrogen as clover does. They will grow on any soil, no matter how thin, and will bring it up into shape quicker than any crop you can grow. They will make a fine growth where clover would be a failure.

Culture. Cow peas should not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm, say about the time corn is coming up. They should be drilled, as they do much better that way than broadcast. I have sometimes drilled them with a wheat drill using one bushel per acre. I have also drilled them with a corn planter, leaving them either full corn row width, or straddling the rows and making the rows close together. In this way you use from a peck to a half bushel per acre. They can be used for hay or green feed or can be ploughed under for green maturing. I have tried every variety I could hear of and have decided that for the cornbelt, the Whippoorwill and New Era are the two best varieties.

Whippoorwill. Is a medium early sort, making a rather stocky and heavy growth of vine with a large amount of seed. It is probably the best general purpose variety grown. Seeds are speckled brown in color. *Ask for prices.*

New Era. The earliest variety and the quickest to make a growth. They are bushy in form, rather than trailing, and will just about meet across a 8-foot row. For the northern part or the cornbelt and for quick results anywhere, they are the best variety to grow, making heavy yield of seed and a fine quality of hay. *Ask for prices.*

Mixed. Many farmers, especially in the south, prefer to grow the cowpeas mixed, several varieties together, as they claim to get better results one season with another. A great deal of the seed we get is harvested from these mixed fields, and we sell it that way. *Ask for prices.*

Cow Peas and Soy Beans in Corn. We sell hundreds of bushels of Cow Peas and Soy Beans for planting with corn especially when it is to be hogged down later. It works fine. Either mix with the corn in boxes, or use a special attachment.

Caution Regarding Cow Peas

Be sure to say whether you want the Northern (Canadian) Field Peas, or the Southern Cow Peas. The Canadian Peas are a cool weather crop and should be sown early. They are the ones to sow with oats. The Cow Peas are a hot weather crop, will not grow early or in cold weather, but make wonderful growth in hot dry weather. Say which you want.

Sudan Grass

I consider this the greatest new farm crop introduced in the last 25 years. I have been growing it now for several years and I am firmly convinced of its value. I have taken a full page for it further over. See the full page description, and *see blue list for prices.*

Canadian Field Peas

This is the variety of peas grown so extensively in the north and northwest as a field crop. They are somewhat similar to the ordinary garden pea, but make longer vines and more pods. They should be sown very early in the spring, either alone or with oats or barley at the rate of from one to two bushels per acre. They may be cut and cured for hay or let ripen and threshed like small grain. They do not do well sown late in the season, as they grow only in cool weather. *Ask for prices.*

Soy Beans

Somewhat similar to cow peas, but makes a stout, erect bush, instead of a vine. They are also earlier and hardier than cowpeas. It can be sown earlier and will succeed under more adverse conditions. It is grown as a forage crop and as a soil renovator. They can be used as green feed, cured for hay, or cut for seed crop and they are very valuable either way. *Ask for list of varieties and prices.*

We have all the modern approved varieties.



Among the varieties of Soy Beans we can generally supply, are the following: *Manchu, Morse, Jet, Mongol, Ito San, and Medium Yellow.* Also we have a fine stock of the new *Columbian Soy Bean*, which is probably the greatest yielder of all. It made 45 bu. per acre for us last year in field culture. Write for samples and prices of what we can supply.

Small Amounts of

Cow Peas and Soy Beans by Mail

I want every farmer to try at least a few cowpeas and beans, so I will send small amounts by mail, postpaid, as follows: *Large package, 10c; 1b, 25c; 3 lbs for 65c.*

Millet

True Golden. This is the millet that has enormous big heads and wide leaves. It is the rankest of all millets and makes lots of feed either as hay or grain. Can be sown as late as July in this latitude; and on this account is valuable where other crops have been washed out and lost. *See blue list for prices.*

Fodder. This is common or mixed millet, such as is grown everywhere for hay or fodder purposes. It is not so valuable as the pure Golden for seed purposes, but for hay or feed there is very little difference. *See blue list for prices.*

Dwarf Essex Rape

An annual plant of the cabbage family, grows very quickly in any weather and makes a big, loose bunch of leaves, somewhat like cabbage leaves, but long and narrow, grows all summer without going to seed. When eaten off it sprouts up from near the ground. Hard freezing kills it. All kinds of stock eat it readily and thrive on it but I consider it most valuable for hogs, especially young stock. Broadcast 8 lbs. per acre on well-prepared land, early in the spring, and after it gets started it will keep a dozen sheats to the acre all summer without other feed. *See blue list for prices.*

Sweet Clover

Its Value. Sweet Clover is used either as a feed crop or as a fertilizer to plow under to improve the soil. It is equal to red clover or alfalfa to plow under, makes a larger growth than either, grows faster and is easier to start.

What Soil to Sow it on. It will thrive on almost any kind of soil. It will grow on any soil that will grow clover or alfalfa and on many soils that will not grow either. It will grow and thrive on thin, sandy soil, hardpan, gumbo, rocky upland, clay and alkali land.

A Biennial. Sweet Clover lives two years. It makes a large, rapid growth the first season and can be cut for hay or pasture the last half of the summer, but does not bloom or bear seed. The second year it blooms, bears seed and dies. Will make two crops of hay or a crop of hay and one of seed the second year. Can be plowed under either the first or second year. It makes a heavy yield of seed which can be either threshed or hulled.

When to sow. It seems to be the best when sown very early in the spring, same as red clover. It does well sown either alone or with a nurse crop of small grain. Use from ten to twenty pounds of seed per acre. Cover very shallow. It can also be sown on pasture or rough land right on top of the ground without breaking up and is often sown on such land in the winter, especially the unhulled seed. Freezing and thawing seem to make it grow better.

Not Likely to Become a Pest. There is no danger of its becoming a pest. It dies at the end of the second year and unless allowed to reseed, can not spread. It runs wild along roads, but never encroaches on cultivated land.

Good Feed. It can be pastured at any age except when quite small and stock soon learns to like it. It is claimed that it does not bloat stock at all. The hay is said to be equal to alfalfa, especially if it is cut before it gets old and woody.

A Profitable Seed Crop. It yields 10 to 15 bu. of seed per acre, and prices are sure to be good for several years to come, on account of the enormous demand.

Sweet Clover has come to stay. There is no doubt about it. Ask any farmer, any state college, the United States Department.

Varieties

White Sweet Clover. (*Melilotus Alba*). A biennial, that is, lives two years and then dies. Blooms and makes seed the second season. Grows from four to six feet high. Hardy everywhere. Will make a hay crop the first year, and two crops of hay or one of hay and seed, the second year. This is the variety that is always meant when you say simply, "sweet clover". We can supply either hulled or unhulled seed. See blue list for prices.

Yellow Sweet Clover. (*Melilotus Officinalis*) This is also a biennial and is similar to the white except that it is about two weeks earlier, and not quite so tall, and does not grow so heavy and coarse. It is more branching and inclined to lay closer to the ground. It generally does not make quite so large a crop of hay, but is considered by many as better for pasture, and makes a finer grade for hay. The use of this variety is increasing, and I notice many are changing over from white to yellow. In the San Luis valley in Colorado, it is grown very extensively for pig pasture, and they like it there much better than the white. We can supply either hulled or unhulled seed, and generally have both Iowa and Colorado seed. See blue list for prices.

Giant White Annual. This is a valuable new type discovered by Prof. Hughes of the Iowa State College. It is just like the big biennial white except that it is an annual and makes its entire growth and seeds the first season. Seed very scarce yet. Price, Oz., 50c;



Sweet Clover on Our Trial Grounds
Sweet Clover in the Rotation

Sweet Clover fits in well with the ordinary rotation as it is a two year crop like red clover. In fact it should always be sown and treated the same as red clover. Sown in the spring with a nurse crop, pastured or cut for hay that fall, pastured or cut for hay the next spring, then cut for seed in the fall, and plowed under, to be followed by corn.

Probable Prices on Sweet Clover Seed

It is hard to tell just what the seed will be worth, but at this writing, (Jan. 1st) it looks like about \$12.00 to \$15.00 per bushel for the Biennial, either white or yellow, for hulled, scarified, re-cleaned seed.

Special Postpaid Offer on Sweet Clover

The prices on large lots of Sweet Clover seed of course fluctuate with the market, and it is hard to quote an exact price for a long ways ahead. If you want a considerable amount, better write for prices. But if you want only a few pounds I can supply you by mail postpaid at 35c per lb., or 3 lbs. for \$1.00, postage paid anywhere in the United States.

Use Scarified Seed Only

Sweet Clover seed will not grow well unless the seed is scarified. That simply means scratched. You see the seed has a waterproof outer coating, and if this coat is not scratched it will not take water and so does not sprout. We have a special machine that rolls the seed over sandpaper and scratches every seed, and every pound of sweet clover seed we sell (except the unhulled) is put over this machine.

Insist on this whenever you buy, as the lack of scarifying is the cause of many failures with sweet clover. And don't buy unhulled seed at all, unless you can sow it in the late fall or early winter.

We Sell Inoculating Bacteria

We can furnish inoculating bacteria for any of the legumes and carry it always on hand here in two leading brands, the Standard and the Nitragin. It is specially made up for each of the leading crops, such as Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike, Red Clover, Soy Beans, Garden and Navy Beans, Cow Peas, Garden Peas, etc. Specify what seed you want it for. 1 acre size plenty for 20 lbs. alfalfa, sweet clover, etc., or for 90 lbs. Beans and Peas.

Full directions with each package

Standard (bottles)	Nitragin (in cans)
Garden size.....	.45
1 acre size.....	.75
1 acre size.....	1/2 acre size..... .50
4 acre size.....	1 acre size..... 1.00
4 acre size.....	2 acre size..... 1.80
6 acre size.....	5 acre size..... 4.00
	10 acre size..... 7.50

(Add 5c per bottle or can for postage)



Alfalfa—The Wonder Crop and the Money Crop

I am convinced that most of the farmers of the United States are missing a good thing by not growing alfalfa. In some sections it is grown heavily, but in nine-tenths of the country it is hardly known. I have been trying it here and watching it on the farms of my neighbors and have had a great deal of correspondence with customers in other states who have tried it and I have come to the conclusion that there is hardly a locality in the country where it cannot be grown. As I wanted to give my people the best possible information on this subject, I prevailed on Secretary Coburn of Kansas, to write an article especially for me. This article is worth \$50 to any man who will follow it up. Ask for it. I have published it in pamphlet form and will be glad to send extra copies on request.

Where it is Grown

In buying alfalfa seed it is important to know where it was grown. For the corn belt we prefer and use Kansas and Nebraska seed. For the north we have Dakota and Montana seed. We don't use southern or far western seed. Ask for prices.

Northern Grown Alfalfa Seed

My alfalfa seed is all northern-grown and non-irrigated and hardy. It is suitable for use anywhere that alfalfa can be grown at all.

Alfalfa Seed by Mail

If you want a few pounds of alfalfa seed to experiment with, I can send it by mail at 35c per pound or 3 pounds for \$1.00. (Except special varieties like Grimm and Cossack). Remember all our Alfalfa seed is sold subject to the test and approval of any State College or County Agent.

Special Varieties of Hardy Alfalfa

Dakota and Montana Grown

There are a few well established named varieties of extra hardy alfalfa that are of great value, and we can supply seed of them; grown in Dakota and Montana.

The best known and most widely advertised of these is the Grimm, which originated or was discovered in central Minnesota thirty years or more ago and has been thoroughly tested out all over the United States.

It has a branching root system, large spreading crown and underground buds by which a thin stand will be thickened up. If you have hard-pan to contend with, or water close to the surface, the branching roots of these plants are a great help and seem to prevent the heaving and water-killing so common on such soils.

The best seed of the Grimm variety is grown in South Dakota, and especially in Fall River and Pennington counties, out in the Black Hill section, where it is dry in summer and extremely cold in winter; with an annual rainfall generally of only 16 to 18 inches.

We have our seed grown for us there and can furnish pedigree tracing this seed back to the original stock. Postpaid price \$1.00 per pound. Ask for prices on large lots.

The Cossack is a somewhat similar variety but with an entirely different history. It was introduced to this country by Prof. Hansen of the South Dakota Agricultural College who discovered it in Siberia in a climate very similar to North Dakota. It is a trifle more erect in habit of growth than the Grimm and is a better producer of both seed and hay. Also, it can be cut or pastured very late in the fall if necessary without any fear of weakening the plant and causing winter-killing. In fact, it has never yet been known to winter-kill under any conditions. Ask for prices.

Dakota No. 12 is another pedigreed strain which has been strongly advised by the Dakota State College. It has a history of over twenty years in the high plateau region of central and western South Dakota and has never been known to winter-kill. There are old fields in that country that have been standing for 22 years and are still producing full crops of both seed and hay every year. Our seed of South Dakota No. 12 comes either from these original fields near Pierre, or from fields whose parentage

is from one of these original fields. Under ordinary corn belt conditions in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, it is doubtful if there would be any great advantage in growing these special hardy varieties except where you have hard conditions which make it difficult to get a stand of the ordinary variety. Ask for prices.

One advantage of all of these hardy varieties is that you can use a lighter seeding as 10 pounds per acre seems to be plenty with them.

PRICE. Write for prices and samples of any of these varieties you are interested in.

Alfalfa and Hogs

If I were raising hogs for a living I would have alfalfa for them or else I'd move to where I could have it. There is no feed on earth that will make as much pork, or as good pork, or make it quicker, or with so little work and risk and trouble, as alfalfa. Hogs and alfalfa just naturally dovetail in together better than any combination I ever saw. Hogs raised on alfalfa don't have cholera. Now, hold on, brother, don't call me a liar till you've tried it and see. I've watched it pretty close and I have never found a case of cholera among hogs pastured on alfalfa, and kept away from too much corn.

Careful tests and experiments show that sows kept on alfalfa pasture and alfalfa hay average two or three more pigs to the litter (grown to maturity) give 30 per cent more milk, and the pigs at 3 months old are 25 per cent to 30 per cent bigger than pigs grown by any other method. The bone and muscle are so much better developed that alfalfa hogs never break down in fattening and shipping.

The finest and highest priced hams and bacon in the market are made from hogs grown on alfalfa and finished with just a little corn.

The Nebraska State Experiment Station, after careful tests, announced that hogs fattened on alfalfa hay and corn put on gain at cost of \$3.40 per 100 lbs., while hogs on corn alone put on gain at \$4.40 per 100 lbs. (old prices).

The Iowa State Experiment Station reports that 1 acre of alfalfa is worth more than 3 acres of blue grass for pig pasture.

The Kansas State Experiment Station reports that a bunch of hogs fed on corn and alfalfa made 90.9 lbs. gain per hog in 10 weeks, while an exactly similar bunch fed on corn alone made 52.3 lbs. gain per hog in 10 weeks. In both cases the hogs had all the corn they would eat, but the one bunch had the alfalfa in addition. They add: "These results are not due to the feeding value of alfalfa alone, but also to its influence in aiding the hogs to better digest the corn."

I could go on this way forever, but what's the use? If you're determined to keep on growing the hogs on corn and cholera I suppose you'll have to be allowed to do it. But just the same when I retire from the seed business I'm going to have the neatest little bunch of hogs you ever saw, and they'll be raised on alfalfa and about on-fourth ration of corn.

Don't pasture your hogs on the alfalfa till it gets well established, say a year or more. And don't put over 5 big hogs or 20 shoats to the acre then, it shouldn't be pastured too close.

How to Get Good Alfalfa Seed

Coburn says: "Success cannot come except when good seed is used. Much of that on the market, especially imported seed, has been adulterated or is so mixed with weed seeds that it would be dear as a gift."

He didn't make it a bit too strong, either. I have seen samples of alfalfa seed that would be ten dollars an acre damage to a man if he got it for nothing. Full of dodder, buckhorn, dock, lambsquarter, and the Lord only knows what. Don't touch it.

You don't have to buy that kind of seed. Get yourself one of these old-fashioned three-legged microscopes that sell for one dollar and examine closely every sample of seed offered you. If you see anything suspicious in it, leave it alone. You can get the good seed if you insist on it.

I handle the best possible grade of seed and sell it subject to approval. I get it direct from the growers in the best localities—no imported seed in mine. I ship it on the understanding that you can put it to any test you wish and if not satisfactory you can return it at my expense and have your money back. Now, if you want a better proposition than that, write it yourself.

Write for Latest Wholesale Prices on Alfalfa Seed of All Kinds

Clover Seed

Ask for Free Samples of Clover or Grass Seed.
Small Samples Free. Large Packets, 10c.

NOTE—At the time this book went to press prices on this class of seeds were in an unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible price to you so don't depend on the prices given here, but write in for the latest. See the special list for prices on all kinds of grass seed. Ask for free samples, too.

We handle none but fancy grade of clover seed, and any quotations you may receive from us whether specified or not, are based on the very highest quality.

Sold Subject to Test. All our clover seed and in fact all our grass seed, is sold subject to state or national test. If not perfectly satisfactory in every way you may return the seed at our expense and we will refund the money paid for it.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed. We pack clover seed for shipment in the very best of sacks and often double-sack it. We guarantee safe arrival in any part of the United States, and will stand good for any loss that may occur in shipping.

Insist on Tested Seed. All our clover seed is re-cleaned and sold subject to government test. I advise you most strongly to buy only that grade of seed. If you don't want to buy it of me you can get it from some other seedsmen, but don't take low grade seed; don't even buy from your neighbor unless the seed is thoroughly re-cleaned and has been examined for weed seed.

Medium Red. This is the most popular of all the clover family. It is what is commonly called red clover, or June clover, and is the variety grown all over the United States. It grows to perfection here in Iowa and the seed grown here is the best in the world. It is bright and plump and universally free from bad seed seeds and I can offer inducements in the way of prices. Prices subject to change. See Blue List.

Mammoth Red Clover. This is a larger, later variety of clover, somewhat resembling the red or June clover. It is much ranker in growth and for that reason is not suited to rich land. It is sometimes of value on thin land where other clover will not grow. It will also stand extremes of heat wet or cold, better than ordinary clover. It generally ranges in price about the same as ordinary clover or from 25c to 50c per bushel higher. Price subject to change. See Blue List.

Crimson Clover. This is an annual clover that is widely used in the south and eastern states for fall sowing. It cannot be sown in the spring with any hope of success and is not hardy where peaches do not bear.

Aliske Clover. (Swedish Clover). This looks like a hybrid between red and white clover. It has a bloom somewhat like white clover, but more pink in color; it is especially suited to low, wet land where red clover will not thrive. It will grow on land that is almost a swamp and will, in time, dry out the land and sweeten it up, so that other clover can be grown on it. It can also be grown on thin, sandy land or stony hillsides, where red clover would not catch. The seed is very small and goes much farther than ordinary clover. Prices subject to change. See Blue List.

White Clover. (Dutch Clover). This is the low, creeping clover that is used so much on lawns and in lowland pastures. It is the hardest of all clovers, will grow anywhere and is of considerable value especially in pastures.

Japan Clover. This is grown in the south, and is not advised anywhere else. We cannot supply it.

Burr Clover. This is another southern proposition. I do not consider it of any value except where other clovers and alfalfa fail.

About Prices on Clover Seed

At this writing it is impossible to predict the price of clover seed. The crop is still uncertain. Whatever the crop may be, however, we will treat you right on price and will give you quality you can depend on. Iowa always has good clover seed, if there is any anywhere. The sooner you buy the better. Write for special prices and samples and I will try and fix you out. If you don't want to wait for samples, send the order anyway and I will treat you right on prices.

Amount of Clover Seed Per Acre

Red Clover	7 to 12 lbs.
Red Clover with Timothy	5 to 8 lbs.
Mammoth Clover alone	7 to 12 lbs.
Mammoth Clover with Timothy	5 to 8 lbs.
Aliske Clover	4 to 6 lbs.
Crimson Clover	20 lbs.
Alfalfa	15 to 20 lbs.
White Clover	5 lbs.

Other Grass Seed

NOTE—At the time this goes on the press prices are in a very unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible prices to you, so don't depend much on prices given here, but write in and ask for the latest. On all varieties of grass seed I follow the same policy I do on clover and alfalfa, and handle nothing but a guaranteed or fancy grade. It is all sold subject to state and national test, and is the very best it is possible to secure.

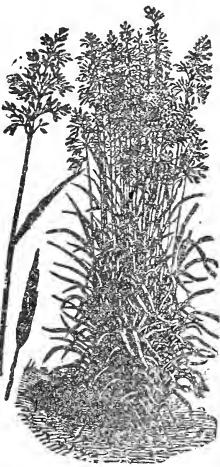
Timothy. There is lots of Timothy seed grown here, and just east of us they raise thousands of acres, so we are in good shape to supply you seed. We re-clean it and grade it carefully and give you a strictly fancy article. We guarantee it free from red top and dangerous weeds. Prices subject to change. See Blue List.

Timothy-Aliske Mixture. A great deal of alsike is grown with timothy. The seed being the same size, it is impossible to separate the two, so the seed is sold mixed that way. It is just right to sow for a mixed meadow, and is much cheaper than buying the two separately and mixing them. It generally runs about two parts timothy to one part alsike, but different lots will show different proportions of the two. It is the natural mixture, and if we had to buy the two separately and mix them, it would cost much more. Probable price 12 to 15 cents per pound. Price subject to change. See Blue List.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This is the best natural pasture grass known. It makes a thick, luxuriant growth that is good from early spring to late fall. This seems to be a natural blue grass country here and the seed grown in this region is the very finest. We also get considerable quantities of the seed direct from the growers in Kentucky. The seed used to be sold always in the chaff, but cleaning machinery has been perfected now so that it is cleaned to solid seed. The standard weight is still 14 pounds to the bushel, but the seed is heavier than that, so it is generally sold by the pound. Price subject to change. See Blue List.

Red Top. A splendid grass for low, wet land. Some of my neighbors who have river bottom land subject to overflow, made a mixture of red top, alsike and blue grass and get splendid pasture with it. It is also good for sowing in new timber pasture or on thin hillsides. If you have good strong land that will grow timothy and clover, don't bother with red top, but if you have land where it is hard to get a stand of timothy or clover, then by all means use red top. Price subject to change. See Blue List.

Orchard Grass. A valuable grass for pasture on hay land and especially good in new timber pasture. It furnishes the first green bite in spring and the last in fall. Well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves. Sow 14 pounds to the acre. Prices subject to change. See Blue List.



Blue Grass

Canadian Blue Grass. Somewhat similar to Kentucky blue grass, but smaller and growing closer to the ground. Valuable in thin, stony land and for mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture. Prices subject to change. See Blue List.

Miscellaneous Grasses. The miscellaneous varieties of grasses I have so little call for that I do not always have them in stock, but can quote you special prices on them if you want them, and procure them for you any time.

Tall meadow oat grass, sweet vernal, creeping bent grass, meadow fox tail, red fescue, sheep fescue, water fescue, crested dog tail, English rape grass, Italian rye grass, wood meadow grass, meadow soft grass, hard fescue.

Grass Seed by Mail. Small quantities of the leading varieties of grass seed by mail or prepaid express at about the following prices: *Timothy, 25c per lb.; Red Top, 30c per lb.; Blue Grass, 40c per lb.; Orchard Grass, 40c per lb.; English Blue Grass, 35c per lb.*

Pasture and Meadow Mixtures

Most of our western farmers have not yet learned that pastures and meadows of mixed grass are far superior to clover or timothy alone. For either pasture or hay, best results are obtained from use of grass seed in mixture. A number of species of grass will insure a much denser growth than the same amount of seed of one or two kinds alone and prove less exhausting to the soil, as different grasses require different elements for their growth. With a number of varieties, you have a chance for a crop in any kind of season. I have studied the matter carefully and I believe I can fix you out with a mixture that will suit your condition and do you good.

Permanent Meadow Mixture. Will make the best quality of hay, as the mixture contains such grasses as produce heavy growth and mature together. This mixture is one we send out for medium or average soils. If your soil is extra rich and strong, or especially wet, or thin or gravelly, or in some way different from ordinary soil, let us know the conditions and we will vary the mixture to suit your requirements. Sow about twenty pounds per acre or in re-working an old meadow, use half this amount. Price subject to change. 100 pounds or over, \$16.00 per 100 pounds.

Special Low Land Pasture Mixture. This mixture is intended especially for low, wet or overflow land, where it is hard to get a stand of clover and timothy. It is made up mostly of all the varieties of clover and grass that succeed best in low moist land. Sow 15 pounds to an acre for new seeding, or less amount for re-seeding. Price, subject to change, 100 pounds or over, \$16.00 per 100 pounds.

Timothy-Red Clover Mixture. We generally have natural mixture of timothy and red clover, slightly below cost of buying them separately.

Timothy-Alsike Mixture. See upper part of page.

Permanent Pasture Mixture. Selected with a view of giving a succession of grasses coming on constantly from early spring through the dry summer and through the fall. It is permanent and keeps improving year after year. For new seeding use 20 pounds per acre, or for re-seeding an old pasture about 10 pounds per acre. Contains blue grass, meadow fescue, orchard grass, alsike, white and red clover, timothy and small amounts of other grasses. Price subject to change, 100 pounds or over, \$16.00 per 100 pounds.

Quick Action Hog Pasture. Not permanent but intended for quick results, where you wish to get lots of green feed as soon as possible for hogs or calves, or where you have odd lots of ground which you wish to put to use. Contains barley, field peas, and such quick-coming annuals as will make luxuriant growth in from six to eight weeks. Can be sown very early in the spring and will be ready for pasture by the middle of May. For use later in the season, especially for sowing in July and August for fall pasture. Price subject to change.

Sweet Clover Alfalfa Mixture. There is considerable talk now about sowing sweet clover and alfalfa together, and I don't know but what it is a pretty good plan. We sometimes have natural mixtures of these two on hand. Write for prices.

Lawn Grass Seed

There is a great demand for good, reliable mixed brand of lawn grass seed, for almost everyone wants a nice lawn, and sodding is generally too expensive. A good, velvety lawn can be secured easily and quickly from seed if the ground is in good condition and good seed is used. It should be sowed very early in the spring, very thickly, about a pound to every 200 square feet. Cover lightly by raking it in and if the weather turns dry, keep well sprinkled till the grass gets a good foothold. I make a mixture of the best grasses for the purpose in a proportion that will keep a good stand of grass all through the summer. The basis of the mixture is the best grade of blue grass, but I have added several other sorts that help out immensely. Twenty pounds make a bushel and will seed a space of about 60 by 100 ft. Price by mail postpaid, 40 cents per pound; 25 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. By freight or express, \$1.50 per peck, or \$6.00 per bu. of 20 lbs.



Some of our Wisconsin Amber Cane showing how it looks growing in the field. It is very early and sweet and a strictly pure strain. We can supply seed of our own growing of this and other strains at 25c per lb., postpaid.

Sorghum Cane for Syrup

We grow over 200 acres of cane (sorghum) for syrup purposes, and manufacture and sell the finest pure sorghum syrup you ever saw. Ask for prices if you are interested. But what I started to tell you about was the seed, which of course is an important business with us. We have tried dozens of varieties and have settled on the following as the best ones, and have selected seed to sell of all of them.

Wisconsin Amber. A very early, very sweet, strain of pure Early Amber. A few years ago a customer in central Wisconsin sent us one pound of selected seed which we planted very carefully on an acre of ground, and grew 40 bushels of seed and 200 gallons of syrup. We have kept it pure since and like it very much. It is very early, planted June 2 it matured Sept. 10, and makes a beautiful amber syrup.

Short Orange. An early, stocky, very sweet cane of the well known Orange type. Season 100 to 110 days, medium height, and makes a heavy, light colored syrup. The Orange type has a thicker, heavier stalk than the Amber, and makes lots of juice.

Big Orange. A taller, later type of the Orange. Season 110 to 120 days. An enormous yielder, but takes a long season and not suitable north of here. This strain or one very similar is known as Silvertip and Honeydrip.

Early Rose. Of the Amber type but has a heavier stalk, more like Orange. Season 90 to 100 days, yields well, early, and makes a light colored syrup.

White Rose or Ashbaugh. Similar to Early Rose, but taller and heavier and light colored seed. Very similar to the special variety sent out by Ames college, and may possibly be of the same parentage, but with us is taller, sweeter, and heavier yield. Quite early, and will go a long distance north. Cooks easily and quickly.

Japanese Honey. Very late and not safe north of here, but an enormous yielder and valuable from here south. Our acclimated strain is earlier than the same variety from the south. It made 23 tons per acre of headed cane for us, the heaviest, juiciest cane I ever saw, and an enormous yield of syrup, of a delicious flavor and rose red color. Stands up perfectly. Heavy, short jointed stalks, and lots of leaves.

PRICES. Any of the above, 25c per lb., 2 lbs. for 45c, 3 lbs. for 65c, 5 lbs. for \$1.00. Postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4. (2c per pound extra for each zone beyond). Larger lots by express or freight, 15c per pound, flat, not prepaid.

This seed is high in purity and germination, but of course I can't guarantee it will be quite 100 per cent in either. It's the best we can turn out though, except a few head sorted heads.

SPECIAL OFFER. For our own stock we pick out a limited number of perfect heads in the field and hang up like seed corn. This is slow and expensive work, but it gives us extra purity and germination. We have a limited amount of this stock seed in all varieties to spare at 50c per pound, postpaid, as long as it lasts. First come, first served.

Bee Supplies

We carry here at Shenandoah a full line of the A. I. Root bee supplies, which are admitted to be the best in the world. There is a branch factory of the A. I. Root Co., right near us now at Council Bluffs, and if we are short on anything at any time we can make direct shipment to you from there.

The prices quoted are as low as you can get anywhere, and everything is guaranteed new, clean, standard size, and first class in every way.

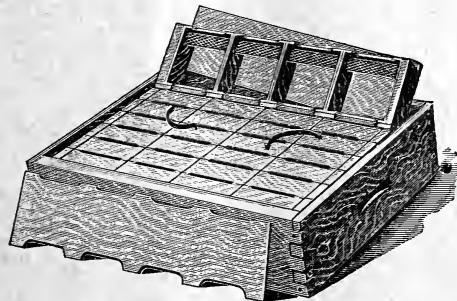
Send orders direct to us and we will make prompt shipment either from here or from Council Bluffs.

The prices quoted here are those in force now (January 1921), but if prices are different at time of your order we will adjust them. Prices will probably be no higher and may be lower. In case they are lower we will refund the difference.

Prices are net, f. o. b. here, to go by express or freight at your expense. If wanted by parcel post be sure and allow postage as these prices are not postpaid.

Other items can be supplied, in fact anything in the bee supply line. Write for prices on what you want, or ask for complete price list.

Supers and Sections for Comb Honey



The beeway section super, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, is most commonly used for producing comb honey for sale. It takes the regular slotted section holders, separator, follower and springs, and is furnished either with or without sections, with or without foundation starters or full sheet foundation. This takes the standard $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch sections. Price is for 8 frame hive size. Add 10 per cent for 10 frame size.

B251406	Empty super only, no fittings, set up-----	\$1.06
B251407	Empty super only, no fittings, knocked down-----	.86
B251408	Empty super only, no fittings, 5 knocked down-----	3.80
B251401	Super without sections or foundation, set up-----	2.29
B251402	Super without sections or foundation, knocked down-----	1.65
B251403	Super without sections or foundation, 5 knocked down-----	7.50
B251404	Super with sections, 1-inch starters, set up-----	3.25
B251405	Super with sections, full sheet foundation, set up-----	3.80

Prices for Extra Sections for Above Supers

B294400	Sections standard $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch size-----	
Per 100	-----	\$ 2.30
Per 250	-----	5.60
Per 500	-----	11.00
Per 1,000	-----	22.00

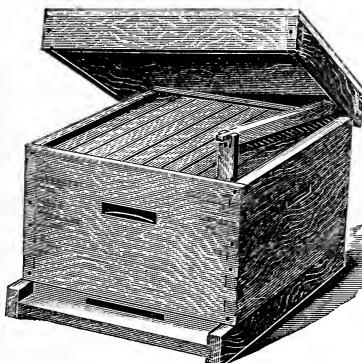
Comb Foundation for above, per pound----- \$1.00

These are the regular $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch sections and are sold without foundation starter. If you want the foundation, you can buy it separately.

Other Bee-keeping Necessities

Bee Gloves, either with or without fingers-----	\$ 1.25
(Specify if small, medium or large)	
Porter Bee Escapes-----	.25
Swarm Catcher, without pole-----	3.00
Honey Extractors, according to size-----	\$31.00, up
Ask for prices on anything else you want.	

One Story Standard Hive

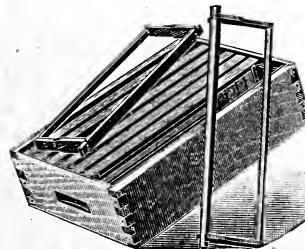


One Story Standard Hive with metal cover, inner cover, reversible bottom board and Hoffman frames. This is the universally used hive, is made of selected white pine, perfectly milled and fitted. Sold in 8 frame size, or for 10 per cent extra in 10 frame.

212001	Hive set up, no foundation comb-----	\$6.85
212002	Hive knocked down, no foundation comb-----	5.16
212003	Lots of 5, knocked down, each-----	4.85
212004	Set up, with inch foundation comb-----	7.07
212005	Set up, with full sheets foundation comb-----	9.12

Add 10 per cent for 10 frame hive, either style.

Shallow Extracting Supers



Shallow Extracting Super
5 11-16 inches deep

Hoffman frames, 5 3-8 inches deep with or without foundation.

B251206	Empty super, no frames, set up-----	\$1.15
B251207	Empty super, no frames, knocked down-----	.95
B251208	In lots of five knocked down, each-----	.85
B251201	With frames, no foundation, set up-----	2.40
B251203	In lots of 5, no foundation, knocked down-----	1.56
B251204	Set up, with frames and 1-inch starters-----	2.62
B251205	Set up, with frames, and full sheet foundation-----	3.55

Alexander Bee Veil \$1.60



Of course you will want a bee veil and this is the improved kind. It is made of black wire of coarse mesh, with muslin top and bottom.

B205570	Alexander Bee Veil, not postpaid-----	\$1.60
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Bee Smokers, \$1.20 to \$1.75

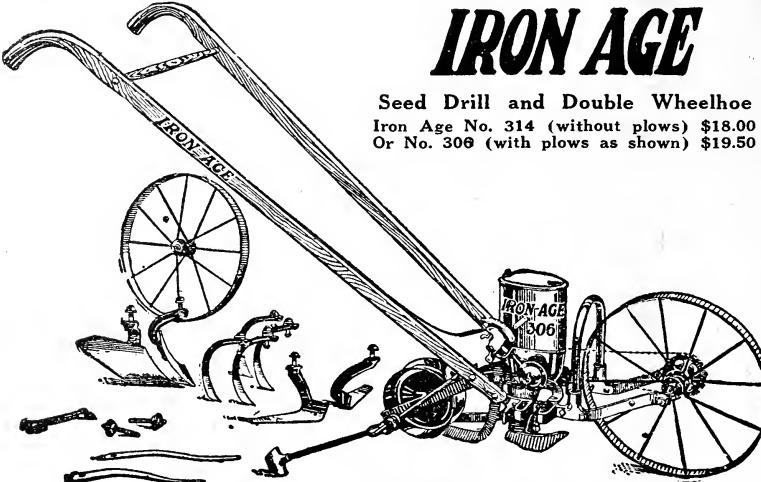


A bee smoker is of course a necessity, and the Root are the best made. They are made in three sizes, all good but differing in size and capacity.

B462101	Jumbo Smoker, tin-----	\$1.75
B462031	Standard smoker, tin-----	1.40
B462501	Junior Smoker, tin-----	1.20

If wanted by mail add postage for 3 lbs.

IRON AGE



Seed Drill and Double Wheelhoe
Iron Age No. 314 (without plows) \$18.00
Or No. 306 (with plows as shown) \$19.50

This is a combination hill and drill seeder and wheelhoe. The wheelhoe is equipped with 2 turning plows, 4 rake teeth, 2 side hoes, and 2 vine lifters. This is a very complete tool and will take care of any work there is to be done in the way of cultivation or drilling in the family or market garden. Price \$19.50.

Iron Age No. 314 Combined Double and Single Wheelhoe, Hill and Drill Seeder, \$18.00

This is the same as No. 306 except that it does not have the two turning plows. Price \$18.00.

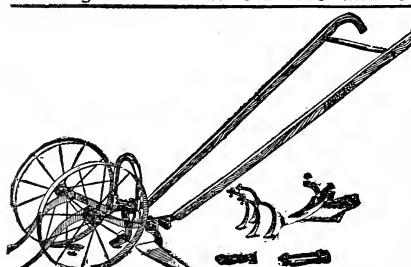
Iron Age No. 301 Double and Single Wheelhoe, \$11.50

This has the same equipment as No. 306 Combined Drill and Wheelhoe, except, of course, the drill. No. 334 Hill and Drill Seeder Attachment can be used with this equipment, making a No. 306 complete. Price \$11.50.

Iron Age No. 313 Double and Single Wheelhoe, \$10.00

This wheelhoe is equipped with the same attachments that are found on the No. 314, namely, 4 rake teeth, 2 side hoes, and 2 vine lifters. No. 334 Hill and Drill Seeder Attachment can be used with this equipment making a No. 314 complete. \$10.00.

Iron Age Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator No. 313



No. 313.
Price \$10.00

For parties who wish a wheel hoe and cultivator independent of the drill, this No. 13 Iron Age is the best to be had. It is a two-wheeler, working both sides of the row at once. It has two pairs of cultivator teeth and a pair of side hoes.

Price \$10.00



Iron Age No. 19C
\$6.50

The cultivating tools include: The Landside Plow, Scuffle Hoe, Two Separate Cultivator Teeth, Set of Cultivator Teeth. Price \$6.50 Complete.

Iron Age Garden Tools

It is a curious fact that the farmers who will have nothing but the very best of farm tools, such as riding plows, cultivators, seeders, etc., will use in his garden the same old implements that were used by his father and grandfather, or, worse yet, makes his wife use them. There has been just as much improvement in garden tools as in other lines, but few farmers seem to be aware of it. With modern tools a garden can be tended in less time and in much better shape than by old methods. Besides, here is the finest part of it, the boys will do it gladly, for it is a well-known fact that a boy is generally crazy to run any machine that has wheels on it. It is the old drudgery of the hoe, rake and weeder that has disgusted him with gardening. Plant your garden in long, straight rows with a good drill and tend with a wheel hoe, and you will have by far the best garden you have ever had.

You wouldnt think of tending corn with a hoe. Why not get in line on the garden and be up-to-date?

Wheel Cultivator and Plow

No. 19C \$6.50

If you have never tried a Wheelhoe for your garden, get one of these and see how easy it is to keep your ground under perfect cultivation. It is a low-priced tool and will always be a convenient tool to have for many kinds of work. Many market gardeners use several of these tools and find their use very profitable—a simple solution of the cultivation problem.

Repairs on Iron Age Implements

We carry on hand here at Shenandoah, all kinds of repairs for Iron Age tools. If we do not have them on hand, we will have them sent direct to you from the factory or the nearest branch office, but we generally have them here. We can supply repairs for any Iron Age or Gem Wheelhoe or Iron Age or New Model Drill, no matter how old. The cost will not be higher either. Here are some of the ones called for, and the prices. Prices do not include postage. You pay postage or express. Postage generally is about one-fourth the price of repairs.

2088 Wire link chain for drill (old style)	\$.40
2089 Pressed steel chain for drill (new style)	.60
C19 Side hoe (specify right or left) C19A right, C20A left	1.25
C59 Opening plow for No. 306 drill	.50
2080 Wire wheel for drill or wheelhoe	1.25
2069 Marker stick complete (old style)	.75
2071 Marker stick complete (new style)	.75
H23 Marker drag	.50
Plows—C26 L. H., C30 R. H., each	1.00
Handles, pair	1.20
Cultivator Teeth and Bolts, set 4	1.60
Cultivator Tooth and Bolt, each	.45

Discs For Wheelhoe

This is made on the same principle as a big disc, but of the right size to attach to an Iron Age Wheelhoe. Work well in loose, mellow soil, but will not work in hard, cloddy, trashy, or wet ground. Price \$3.30.

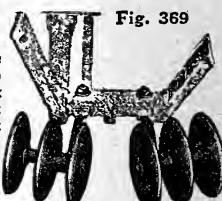
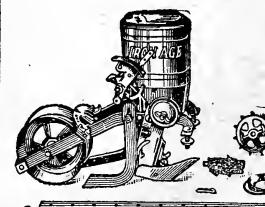


Fig. 369



Hill and Drill Attachment

If you already have an Iron Age Wheel Hoe, such as No. 313, or No. 301, you can add this drill attachment and plant anything in the garden perfectly. It can be put on or off the wheelhoe part easily, as it is simply fastened by two bolts.

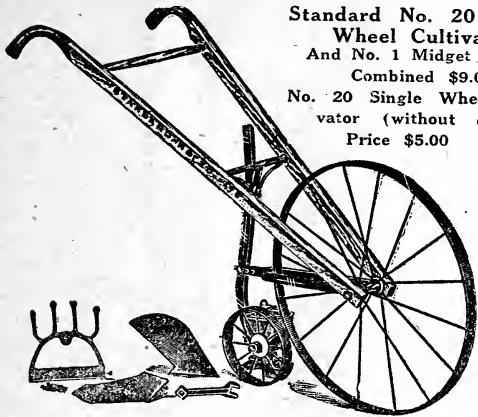
Hill and Drill Attachment. Fig. 334. Price \$8.50.

Landside Plow

Can be attached to any Iron Age Wheelhoe and makes the tool a perfect wheel plow following the line of the wheel. Plows good, deep furrows and runs steadily. Can also be furnished made double like a lister. Price: Single, \$1.50; Double, \$2.00.

Onion Set Attachments

Special onion set drill shoe, price 85c
Onion set gatherer, price \$1.25



Standard No. 20 Single
Wheel Cultivator
And No. 1 Midget Seeder
Combined \$9.00
No. 20 Single Wheel Cultivator (without drill)
Price \$5.00

For a single wheel cultivator the Standard No. 20 shown in the picture above is a mighty good one. It is light weight, easy running, and is very easily adjusted. The picture above shows it with the Little Midget drill attached, and it also shows the different attachments alongside.

The high wheel (24 inch) makes it run easy and balance and steer well. By loosening one wing nut, without the use of a wrench, the handles are adjustable to any height, or to any depth for the cultivation.

The tool is guaranteed satisfactory and you can make no mistake in buying it. Price complete, as shown, \$5.00.

No. 1 Midget Seeder—\$4.25

The Little Midget is the handiest little drill I ever used. It is very light in weight, easy to lift about or to empty, easy and very simple to regulate the feed. The feed is entirely different from anything else made. The plan is really better than the feed of the larger drills which we handle. There is no brush to wear out. It is not exactly a force feed, but next to it.

Can furnish this drill equipped with a handle at \$4.80. The drill alone \$4.25. The drill and No. 20 wheelhoe combined \$9.00.

Easily the best drill on the market for the price, and in these days when for the price part.

PULL-EASY

Wheel Hoe \$4.00

This is a very light, nice little wheelhoe, not hardly heavy enough for market garden work, but nice for the home garden. Has 5 cultivator teeth and a sharp hoe blade, and can be changed easily from one to the other. Weighs only 15 pounds and runs very easy. Price \$4.00. If wanted by parcel post add postage for 15 pounds.

Pull Easy Hand Cultivator, \$1.35

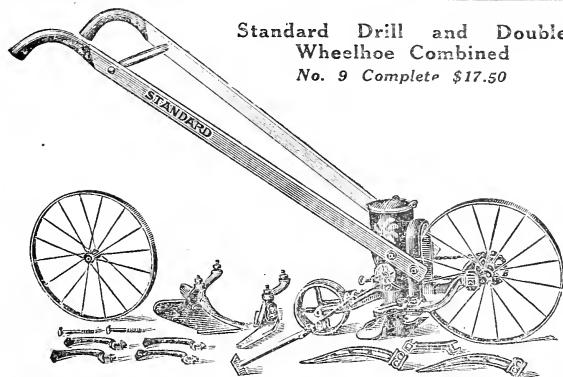
This is the cultivator part of the tool shown above, but equipped simply with a hoe handle instead of frame and wheel. Quickly adjustable for any width up to 11 inches. Handles easily and prepares the soil in great shape. Price \$1.35. Allow postage for 3 lbs. (7c for zone 2, 10c for zone 3, 15c for zone 4.)

The Cyclone Seeder

This is the best seeder made at any price. It is roomy, strong, works evenly and will sow any kind of seed any desired thickness. It is fully guaranteed, and if not perfectly satisfactory may be returned at our expense. Price \$2.50 f. o. b. here. If wanted by parcel post, add postage for 5 pounds.

Little Wonder Broadcast Seeder. This is the first and only real good seeder sold so low. Does fine work. Sows any kind of seed. Price \$2.00. If wanted by parcel post add postage for 4 pounds.

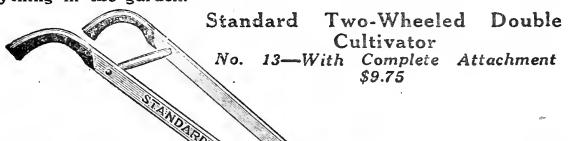
Standard Drill and Double
Wheelhoe Combined
No. 9 Complete \$17.50



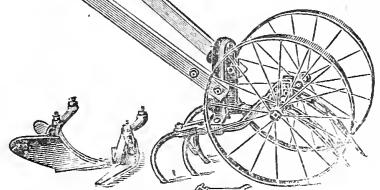
This tool will deliver seed in drills and by shifting one part only will drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 and 24 inches apart. Index for regulating the flow of seed is in plain view and easily adjusted with brass thumb screw. Shoe has a special V-shaped bottom and is adjustable for depth up to 2 inches. Seeder is driven by steel chain which has ample adjustment at forward end of wheel-arms. Equipment includes four cultivator teeth, one pair of hoes, one pair of plows and two leaf guards. Will plant and tend anything in the garden.

Standard Two-Wheeled Double Cultivator

No. 13—With Complete Attachment
\$9.75



Drill Attachment
\$8.00 extra



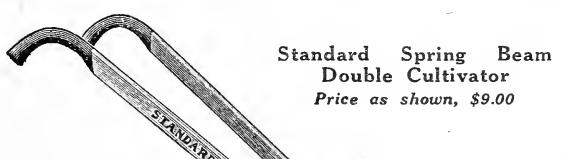
This No. 13 Cultivator shown here is the same as the combined tool No. 9, except that it does not have the drill attachment but has all the cultivator parts complete. If you buy this and later decide that you want to use it as a drill you can buy the drill attachments separately for \$8.00, then you would have the regular No. 9 which sells at \$17.50. It is light weight, yet strong enough to last a life-time; can be changed in a minute from a double wheel, for cultivation astride the rows, to a single sixteen inches high and attachment's the proper shape, a child can run the tool. It is possible to save the price of this tool in one day, when compared with the old-fashioned hoe.

Shipping Weight, Boxed, 40 Pounds

No. 13 With plows, hoes, cultivator teeth----- \$9.75
No. 17 With hoes and cultivator teeth only----- 8.75

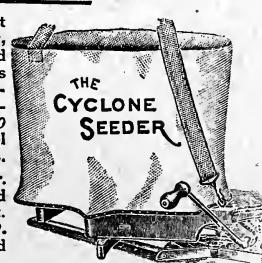
Standard Spring Beam Double Cultivator

Price as shown, \$9.00



This spring beam, double wheel tool is a great favorite with all who use it, owing to the fact that the attachments when in use are entirely under the operator's control. The handles, being bolted to the spring beams, allow them to be moved to and from each other very easily. In cultivating plant's in hills the attachments can be worked in and out between the plants, just like cultivator gangs, doing the closest work possible to be done with a wheelhoe. The arch clears the ground fifteen inches and is adjustable in width from seven to eleven inches. Wheels are sixteen inches high, with one inch tires. All tools have oak handles with bent grips.

No. 5 With plows, hoes, cultivator teeth----- \$9.00
No. 7 With hoes and cultivator teeth only----- 8.00

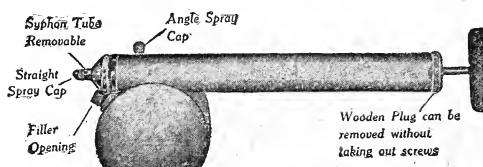


Sprayers

I have picked out the *Brown* line of sprayers as the very best ones made and I show here the most popular and practical forms for the gardener and small farmer.

These small sprayers shown here are practical, efficient and cheap. They are guaranteed both by us and by the factory to be absolutely satisfactory or no trade. We still have on hand a few of the make which we used to sell and as long as they last we will fill orders at the prices given in the old catalog.

Auto Spray No. 25



Prices: Galvanized, \$1.50; Brass, \$1.75.

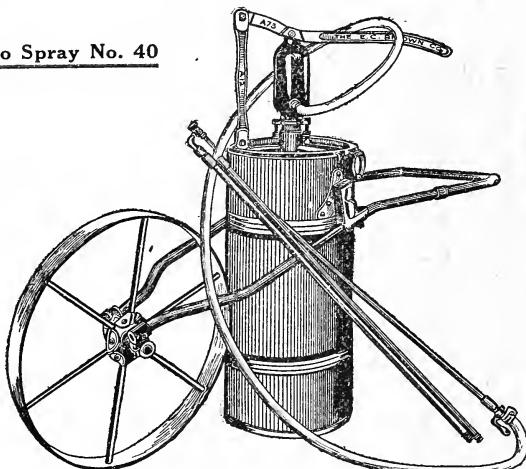
This is a little hand sprayer or atomizer, like the one we used to list as "Handy Hand Sprayer," only better. Makes a continuous spray and does fine work. Has two nozzle caps, one for straight ahead and one for spraying at an angle, or up under leaves of vine. Has brass valve and either brass or galvanized tank.

Prices: With galvanized tank ----- \$1.50

With brass tank ----- \$1.75

Shipping weight 2 lbs.

Auto Spray No. 40



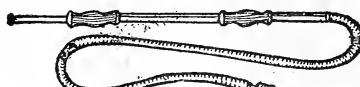
Prices as shown: Galvanized \$30.00 Complete. Brass, \$38.50.

This is a heavy, powerful sprayer for the man who has lots of it to do, or high trees to reach. Can be used for any kind of spraying, also for applying whitewash or paint. The pump is heavily made of solid brass with brass valves, ball type. The suction pipe is fitted with brass strainer. It is equipped with 8 ft. of hose, stop cock, an 8 ft. iron extension pipe and a nozzle that can't clog. Complete with truck as shown.

Capacity, 12 gallons. Shipping weight, 58 pounds.

This No. 40 is also sold in 8 gallon size without wheel or truck as follows: 8 gal. galvanized, \$25.00. Brass, \$30.00.

Auto Spray No. 5. Price \$5.00



Or with Knapsack \$8.25

Curved extension pipe for underside----- 60c

Shipping wts: Pump only 4 lbs. Knapsack 6 lbs.

Auto-spray No. 5, brass pump, hose and strainer----- \$5.00

With galvanized reservoir or knapsack----- 9.50



2 ft. Brass or Galvanized Extension. Price 60c.

Auto Spray No. 1

Galvanized, \$8.00. Brass, \$11.50.

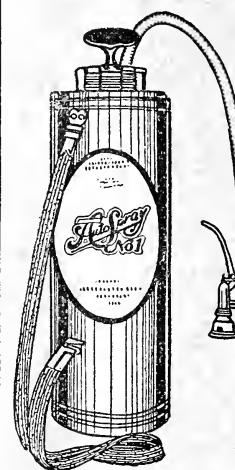
This No. 1 is the most popular type of sprayers made and this is the best one I have ever found of this type. It is well made in every way and should last a lifetime. The body or tank holds 4 gallons and is made of either galvanized steel or sheet brass as you prefer. It is fitted with special packing at the joints that will stand any kind of a solution. One pumping will give a continuous pressure for a considerable time. It is equipped with a patent non-clogging nozzle. With this sprayer you can handle all the spraying for a small orchard or farm. By getting extension piping, as shown below, you can spray large trees. You can do whitewashing, apply disinfectants, in fact do anything you can do with a sprayer.

With 4 gal. galvanized tank----- \$8.00

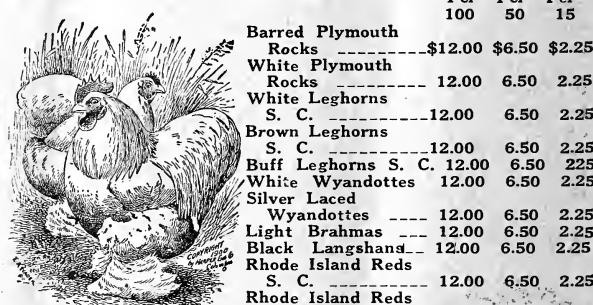
With 4 gal. heavy brass tank----- 11.50

2 ft. brass extension----- .60 Brass Elbow

Shipping wt. 15 lbs. 3c



Pure Bred Hatching Eggs



	Per 100	Per 50	Per 15
Barred Plymouth Rocks	\$12.00	\$6.50	\$2.25
White Plymouth Rocks	12.00	6.50	2.25
White Leghorns S. C.	12.00	6.50	2.25
Brown Leghorns S. C.	12.00	6.50	2.25
Buff Leghorns S. C.	12.00	6.50	2.25
White Wyandottes	12.00	6.50	2.25
Silver Laced Wyandottes	12.00	6.50	2.25
Light Brahmias	12.00	6.50	2.25
Black Langshans	12.00	6.50	2.25
Rhode Island Reds S. C.	12.00	6.50	2.25
Rhode Island Reds R. C.	12.00	6.50	2.25
Buff Orpingtons	12.00	6.50	2.25

The eggs ordinarily will be shipped by Express at your expense, but we can ship by Parcel Post if you wish. In that case, however, you should allow extra money to cover the postage, and 5c for insurance. The weight packed for shipment is about as follows:

15 eggs----- 4 lbs. 50 eggs----- 10 lbs.

30 eggs----- 7 lbs. 100 eggs----- 19 lbs.

Figure the postage on the basis of these weights if you want the eggs to come by mail, and be sure and mention it in the order.

We guarantee the eggs we send out to be fresh and to show a high percentage of fertility. We can't guarantee a full hatch, for we can't be there to boss the setting hens, but if you fail of a hatch and really think the fault is with the eggs we will refill the order at half price. We will try to fill all orders promptly. If you prefer, you can specify exactly the future date you wish the eggs shipped. We can offer limited amounts of several other breeds not named above. If interested ask for what you want and we will tell you what we can do.

You know us and know you can depend on us in any line we handle. We are handling the poultry business along the same lines as our seed business. Good stuff, fair prices and liberal treatment. The stock we offer is all farm range, healthy, vigorous and pure bred. We have a lot of the best farm women in this part of the country co-operating with us and growing the poultry on the farms, each flock by itself on a separate farm with a whole quarter section or more for range. We do not promise show birds, and we don't talk fancy points, but if it's good, straight bred, healthy, hardy, farm-raised stuff you want, we can fix you out.

Henry Field.

Prices of Stock

Cockerels, each	\$3.00 to \$10.00
(According to size, age, quality, and season of the year)	
Trios—1 male, 2 female	\$8.00 to \$15.00
Five—1 male, 4 female	13.00 to 25.00
Ten—1 male, 9 female	25.00 to 45.00
Ask for special prices on larger quantities and exhibition birds.	

ORDER SHEET

Date

To HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY, Shenandoah, Iowa

Name _____ Express Money Order _____

Postoffice _____ **State** _____ **Check** _____

County _____ Rt. No., Box, or Street and No. _____

R. R. Station _____ County _____ State _____

What Railroad? _____ What Express Co.? _____

Mark in Square Which Way You Want Order Sent

Mail or Parcel Post

Express

Freight

Whatever
Way Best

In Case Price is Wrong or Price Has Changed:-

Shall we fill exact amount ordered and adjust price later? _____ Or shall we fill exactly the amount of money sent? _____ If out of variety ordered do we have your permission to substitute equal or better in the nearest we can supply? _____

Please Answer Above Information Each Time You Write

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back—It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt, if not satisfactory, and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and can not in any way warrant the stand on the crop as they depend on so many conditions beyond our control. Henry Field Seed Co.

Please Don't Write in This
Space

Vegetable Collections

Novelty Collection No. 1—85c Postpaid

1 pkt. Cabbage. Norseman. An early round head	20c
1 pkt. Muskmelon. Field's Daisy. Very high quality	15c
1 pkt. Onion. Mountain Danvers. Early good keeper	15c
1 pkt. Beans. Wilson's Bush Lima. Early	10c
1 pkt. Tomato. Redhead. Smooth bright red	20c
1 pkt. Beet. Blood Red. Splendid main crop	15c
1 pkt. Beans. Sure Crop Wax. Long slender pod. Very tender	10c

The above list totals \$1.05 and we will send it postpaid for 85 cents.

Large Backyard Col. No. 3—\$1.66 Postpaid

This is a splendid collection for a large backyard garden. It contains all the important vegetables in moderate quantities.

1/4 lb. Sweet Corn	15	1 pkt. Tomatoes	10
1 pkt. Turnips	07	2 ozs. Early Peas	10
1 pkt. Ea. Cabbage	10	2 ozs. Late Peas	10
1 pkt. Late Cabbage	10	2 ozs. Wax Beans	10
1 pkt. Muskmelon	07	2 ozs. Green Pod Beans	10
1 pkt. Watermelon	10	2 ozs. Pole Beans	10
1 pkt. Cucumber	10	1 pkt. Lettuce	10
1 pkt. Ea. Radishes	10	1 pkt. Salsify	10
1 pkt. Late Radishes	10	1 pkt. Early Beets	07
1 pkt. Onions	10	1 pkt. Late Beets	07
1 pkt. Carrots	07	1 pkt. Early Squash	07
1 pkt. Parsnips	10	1 pkt. Late Squash	10
1/4 lb. Popcorn	15	1 pkt. Pumpkin	07

TOTAL, \$2.49. SPECIAL POSTPAID PRICE, \$1.66

Mixture Collection No. 2—88c Postpaid

You might call this one an All Season's Mixture, which it really is. We have sold it for a good many years and it is growing more popular each year.

Radishes—All season's Mixture—A special mix of all the early and late radishes we list. It will furnish radishes for a month.

Lettuce—Six of the best varieties, early and late.

Table Beets—Mixture of all varieties.

Onions—Big onions, little onions, red, white, yellow and brown. Enough seed to raise 10 bushels of onions.

Watermelons—Over 20 varieties. If you can't find melons to please you in this lot, you are hard to suit.

Muskmelons—12 different sorts—all good ones.

Cucumbers—A mixture of slicers and picklers, short ones and long ones.

Pumpkins—All kinds, mostly pie pumpkins. This will plant a good-size patch.

Squashes—Winter squashes of all known varieties. Contains all the favorite varieties.

Carrots—A mixture of five varieties. Long and short, early and late.

Turnips—Early and late, white and purple.

All the above, a full ounce of each, 11 varieties, for 88c, postpaid. Ask for Collection No. 2.

MANTI HOME GARDEN COLLECTION

1 Beans, Field's First Early	1/4 lb.	.18	17 Parsnip, Hollow Crown	Pkt.	.10
2 Beans, Missouri Wonder Pole	1/4 lb.	.20	18 Peas, Market Surprise	1/4 lb.	.20
3 Beans, Round Pod Kidney, Wax	1/4 lb.	.18	19 Peas, Fillbasket	1/4 lb.	.15
4 Beans, Fordhook Bush Lima	1/4 lb.	.18	20 Peas, Little Marvel	1/4 lb.	.15
5 Beets, Early Eclipse	Pkt.	.10	21 Pepper, Ruby King	Pkt.	.10
6 Cabbage, Norseman	Pkt.	.20	22 Radish, Icicle	Pkt.	.10
7 Cabbage, Cornbelt	Pkt.	.10	23 Radish, Crimson Giant	Pkt.	.10
8 Carrots, Chantenay	Pkt.	.10	24 Squash, Genuine Hubbard	Pkt.	.15
9 Cauliflower, Snowball	Pkt.	.20	25 Sweet Corn, Early Mayflower	1/4 lb.	.15
10 Celery, Golden Self Bleaching	Pkt.	.10	26 Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam	1/4 lb.	.20
11 Cucumber, Chicago Pickle	Pkt.	.10	27 Sweet Corn, White Evergreen	1/4 lb.	.15
12 Cucumber, Henderson's White Spine	Pkt.	.10	28 Tomato, Ponderosa	Pkt.	.15
13 Lettuce, Iceberg. Best head variety	Pkt.	.10	29 Tomato, Red Head	Pkt.	.20
14 Muskmelon, Field's Daisy	Pkt.	.15	30 Watermelon, Improved Kleckley Sweets	1 oz.	.25
15 Onion, Prizetaker	Pkt.	.10	Total		\$4.34
16 Onion, Large Red Globe	Pkt.	.10	SPECIAL OFFER—The entire list postpaid		\$3.75

FREE WITH YOUR ORDER

A Conglomeration for the Children's Garden

Of course grownup people can plant it too if they want to, and if there are no children around that want it, but it is specially meant for children. Every child just naturally wants to dig in the dirt and have a garden. And they want a little of everything in the garden. It would take a hundred packets of seed to supply everything a boy and girl would like to plant. So we have rolled the hundred packets into one. That is, we have taken over a hundred different kinds of seeds and made one big mix of it all that will just suit the kids. They can plant it mixed that way or sort out each kind by itself. There's enough seed here to make a wagon load of garden stuff and a whole garden of flowers. I really believe a bright boy can grow \$5.00 worth of garden stuff from it. Count it and see how many seeds there are. And when they grow, keep count of how many kinds you have. Plant in good ground and give plenty of room to grow. Children generally plant stuff too crowded, and other folks do, too.

HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY SHENANDOAH, IOWA

Cut Here

Cut Here

Cut Here

THE RAINBOW CHASER



I started out to call this a page of fakes and then I changed my mind, for my courage failed me. I was afraid I might hurt someone's feelings; and by telling the truth about some of these wonderful "novelties," I am certainly stepping on the toes of some mighty prominent seedsmen. I confess that two or three of these things I have listed and sold myself with at least a half-way endorsement, but then I always was a little inclined to get a little bit over-enthusiastic and some of these things really do seem attractive, especially the first year they are grown.

THE RAINBOW CHASER—The Rainbow chaser is a man who is always hunting for something wonderful, something fine, something greater than anyone has ever had before. That is a commendable spirit, but sometimes carried to extremes, and sad to say, some of the seedsmen have banked on this trait among their customers and offered wonderful "novelties," which, to say the least, were over-boomed. It is a wonderful temptation to do this. Just as sure as one of these wonderful "novelties" is announced, I get hundreds of letters asking why I do not offer it for sale. They are all ready to buy and begging for a chance to spend their money, and they cannot understand why I want to wait and try it a year myself. They think I am behind the times.

All these new things that come out I try at least one year myself before I offer them, then if I am pleased with it, I offer it for sale to my customers. On the contrary, if I am not suited with it, if it looks to me like a fake, I simply say nothing about it. At least that is the way I have always done, but have decided that this year I would take two pages for my own use, and tell the cold, brutal truth about some of these wonderful "novelties." I also offer them for sale, and many not listed here I can supply. In fact, any wonderful novelty or new creation that you see offered by other seedsmen, I can generally supply at a reasonable price, and also I can probably tell you the real truth about it, whether it is of real value or not.

Now, mind you, I don't say these things are fakes, pure and simple. I do say they have been over-boomed. They have points of value, and are of real value in some special locations, but they are not suited for general culture as a rule, and should not be planted on a large scale without a thoro trial in a small way first.

WONDERBERRY—The Wonderberry for instance—did you invest in that? Hundreds of my customers begged me for seed, but I was afraid of it and I wanted to wait a year.

If you planted some, or your neighbor did, you all know all about the wonderful Wonderberry now. It was said to be wonderfully delicious, even luscious. Have you eaten one? How did you like it? Did you cry for more? I know several people who have eaten some of the berries and have not yet found any who is leaving out his strawberries to plant Wonderberries.

HIMALAYA BERRY—It is barely possible that this will be very nearly what is claimed for it, but I am rather doubtful about it. On our own grounds it is certainly a strong grower but it has not lived through a winter yet for me. Samples of the fruit which I have seen are much like blackberries, but rather small. I do not believe it will make us rich, or take the place of blackberries but it is worth experimenting with.

PENCILLARIA—I plead guilty to having listed this myself for several years. Under favorable conditions it makes an enormous growth, and I was greatly pleased with it, and I still believe that in good weather and right conditions, it will make more growth than any fodder crop you can plant; but if you allow it to get much size it is too tough to be of any account. It is hard to get a stand, too. I thought honestly that it was different from Pearl millet, but I now really think it is absolutely the same thing as Pearl millet, or Cattail millet. *Pkt. 10c, 30c per pound, postpaid.*

BILLION DOLLAR GRASS—(Japanese Millet. Barnyard Millet.) This is simply an overgrown type of the common barnyard grass family. It makes a rank, ragged growth and on rich ground will make a large yield of hay, but of doubtful quality. *Price, large pkt. 10c, 30c per pound, postpaid.*

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—A rank weed that you will never be able to get rid of. Yield of roots is small and quality poor. Let them alone.

HELIANTI—This wonderful vegetable from France, which was to revolutionize farming, I find to be very similar to the Jerusalem Artichoke, but not so good. The roots look like Artichokes, but are smaller and more slender.

TEOSINTE—This is a wonderful fodder crop that is supposed to yield 300 tons of green fodder per acre. The fact of the matter is that it is a sub-tropical plant which will not grow in this country except in the hottest weather and under the most favorable conditions and then it will not make so much as good corn fodder would. It is quite a curiosity in that it stools, making sometimes 20 to 30 stalks from a single seed and with great care and a warm location it will sometimes make a big growth of fodder. *Large package, 25c; \$1.00 per pound.*

I see right now that if I am going to name all these wonderful "novelties" that are offered to the public, it will take more pages than I can spare. You know the list about as well as I do. Here are some of the old timers:

Sacaline, the wonderful forage plant from the coast of Asia; *Bohemian Oats*, which were all the rage here about 15 years ago; the *Tree Blackberry*, from which we were all going to get rich; the *Japanese Wine Berry*, the *Crimson Winter Rhubarb*, *Alaska Wheat*, and so on.

It's no use to try going through the whole list. It would take too long and wouldn't do any good anyway. I guess there's no way but to let the people buy these things if they want them. But coming down a little closer to actual values, here are a few things you want to look out for:

300 BUSHEL CORN—You all know as well as I do that it's mighty seldom in this weak and erring world that we ever get beyond 100 bushels of corn per acre, but that's "going some," and when any one offers you a 300-bushel corn or even 200-bushel corn, just make him show his papers.

200 BUSHEL OATS—Some oats are offered as 200 bushels and some as 175 per acre and you know as well as I do that even in the wonderful irrigation country it is seldom they get over 100 bushels.

47-DAY TOMATO—The best that any State Experiment Station has been able to go on tomatoes was 95 days from seeding to harvest.

35-DAY POTATO—If you can get potatoes big enough to eat in 35 days from planting the seed, you are beating anything I can do by about three weeks.

That kind of potatoes would be worth about \$100 a bushel, but I haven't got them. Now, I could go on here all day, telling you about these things, but I don't believe it is necessary. If you want any of these wonderful things, I will sell them to you and you can get the experience cheaper than you could in most places; but you take my advice and stick to things that sound at least reasonable.

P. S. I knew one man who bought some 300-bushel oats. He said he didn't believe they would yield that much, but even discounting 50 per cent, they would be great stuff. I asked him how he fixed his percentage. If he admitted that the man who sold them was a 50 per cent liar, why not 100 per cent?

He's tried the oats, anyway, and he's raised his percentage.

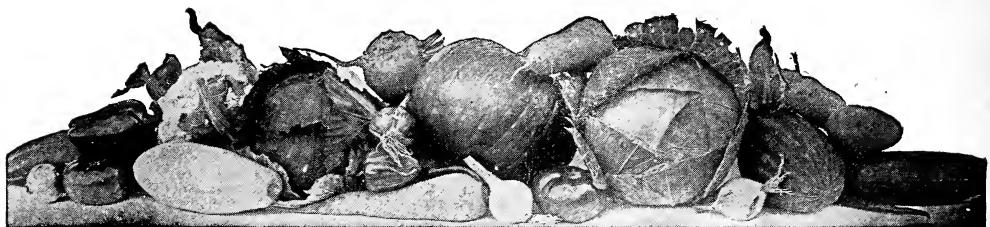
P. P. S. While you are about it you might add the *Thornless Cactus*, the *Seedless Apple*, and the *Belgian Hare*; and you might as well add *Ginseng*, too.

P. P. S. Add the *Seedless Watermelon*, too.

About Trying Novelties

I don't want you to think from what I say above that I am opposed to new varieties. The horticultural world progresses by the addition of new and improved varieties, but a tendency with many seedsmen and nurserymen has been to run wild on these new things, to get over-enthusiastic about them and to over-boom them. Now I want you to try new varieties that look reasonable, possible and sensible, but don't spend much money on it the first year. Try it out in a small way first, trying a few things each year. Then after they succeed well and look profitable you can go after them hard the next year. And above all, don't fool with new things unless they look reasonable and possible. You can easily tell by reading the description and looking at the pictures whether the man is really trying to tell the truth or is simply trying to hoodwink you. If he tells you things that you know from your own experience are absolutely foolish, don't bother with him for a minute.

Manti Home Garden Collection



Here are a few varieties that I especially like. I am going to plant them this coming season, in my own garden at Manti. I may plant some others, of course, but I am not going to miss these.

Some of them are well known varieties, others are new. They are all good. You can't beat them. Take your choice, or better yet, buy the whole list.

We will make them a little cheaper if you want all. Nothing there but what you will use, anyway. Fact of the matter is, the whole list should be used in a real jam-up, first-class garden.

If the entire list will make a bigger garden than you want, pick out what you want at the prices listed. They are all good.

This collection cannot be changed, as they are already packed, ready to send out. However, you can select any single item at price quoted.

Manti Home Garden Collection

1	Beans, Field's First Early	1/4 lb.	.18
2	Beans, Missouri Wonder Pole	1/4 lb.	.20
3	Beans, Round Pod Kidney, Wax	1/4 lb.	.18
4	Beans, Fordhook Bush Lima	1/4 lb.	.18
5	Beets, Early Eclipse	Pkt.	.10
6	Cabbage, Norseman	Pkt.	.20
7	Cabbage, Cornbelt	Pkt.	.10
8	Carrots, Chantenay	Pkt.	.10
9	Cauliflower, Snowball	Pkt.	.20
10	Celery, Golden Self Bleaching	Pkt.	.10
11	Cucumber, Chicago Pickle	Pkt.	.10
12	Cucumber, Henderson's White Spine	Pkt.	.10
13	Lettuce, Iceberg, Best head variety	Pkt.	.10
14	Muskmelon, Field's Daisy	Pkt.	.15
15	Onion, Prizetaker	Pkt.	.10
16	Onion, Large Red Globe	Pkt.	.10
17	Parsnip, Hollow Crown	Pkt.	.10
18	Peas, Market Surprise	1/4 lb.	.20
19	Peas, Fillbasket	1/4 lb.	.15
20	Peas, Little Marvel	1/4 lb.	.15
21	Pepper, Ruby King	Pkt.	.10
22	Radish, Icicle	Pkt.	.10
23	Radish, Crimson Giant	Pkt.	.10
24	Squash, Genuine Hubbard	Pkt.	.15
25	Sweet Corn, Early Mayflower	1/4 lb.	.15
26	Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam	1/4 lb.	.20
27	Sweet Corn, White Evergreen	1/4 lb.	.15
28	Tomato, Ponderosa	Pkt.	.15
29	Tomato, Red Head	Pkt.	.20
30	Watermelon, Improved Kleckley Sweets	1 oz.	.25
		Total	\$4.34

SPECIAL OFFER—The entire list postpaid \$3.75

P. S. Of course, there will be a lot of free flower seeds and other extras go with this collection. We always give lots of them.

H. F.

Henry Field Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa